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THE

COUNTY OF HENRY

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INDIANA;

Topography, History, Art Folio

INCLUDING

CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF GENERAL, NATIONAL, STATE,
AND COUNTY HISTORY.

RERICK BROTHERS,
TOPOGRAPHERS AND PUBLISHERS.

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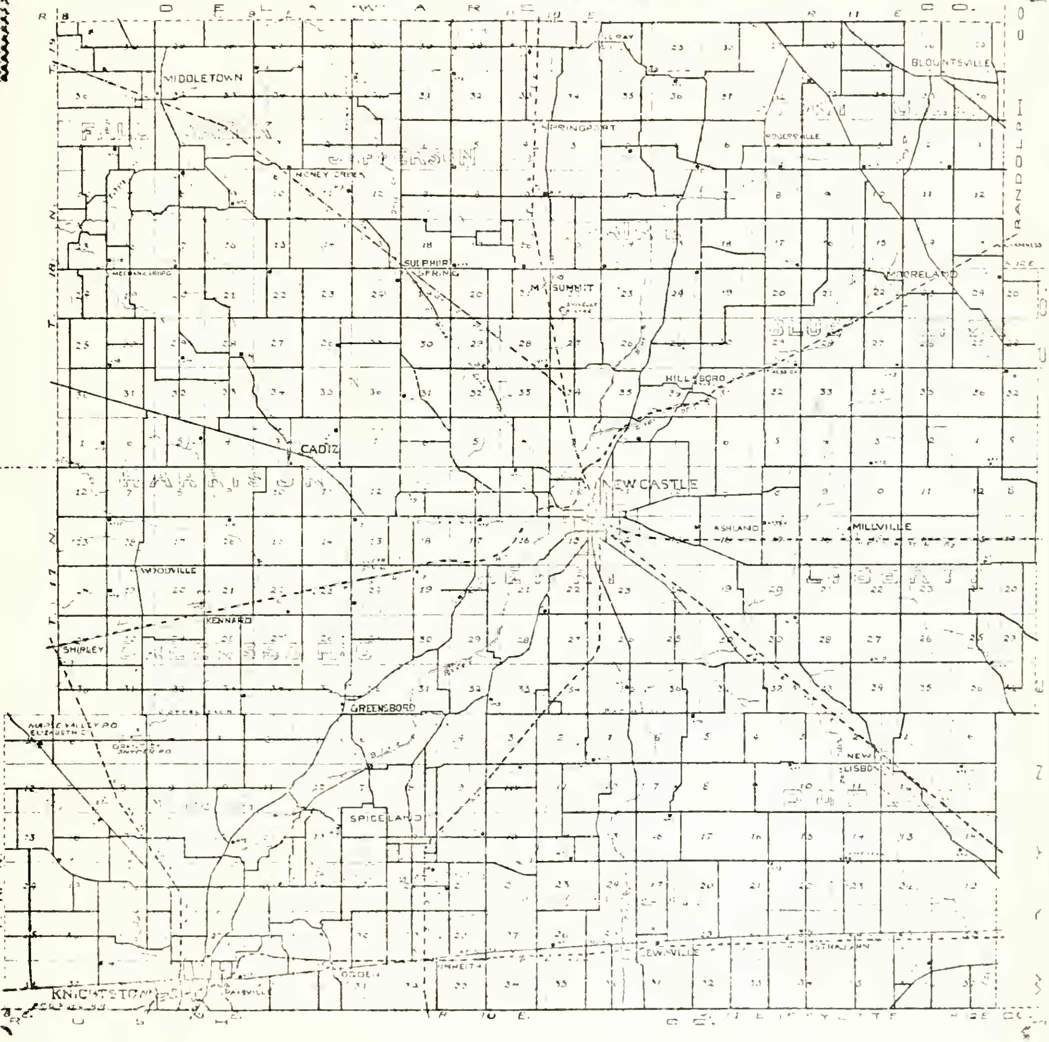
HENRY COUNTY



INDEX.

Historical and Statistical.

	Page
History of Henry County	7-28
Census Tables	28
Election Tables	29
Altitudes	31
Survey, American	30-31
Chronological Chart	91-6

Topographical.

Map of INDIANA	Back Cover
HENRY COUNTY	Frontispiece
Blue River Township	87
Dudley "	81
Franklin "	80
Fall Creek "	60
Greensboro "	71
Harrison "	70
Henry "	66
Jefferson "	61
Liberty "	67
Prairie "	65
Spiceland "	75
Stony Creek "	86
Wayne "	74
Plat of Blountsville	52
Cadiz	48
Dunreith	53
Elizabeth City	57
Grant City	53
Greensboro	49
Honey Creek	52
Hillsboro	53
KNIGHTSTOWN	38-9
Kennard	49
Luray	56
Lewisville	57
Middletown	44
Millville	49
Mechanicsburg	52
Mooreland	52
Mt. Summit	56
NEW CASTLE	32-3
New Lisbon	56
Ogden	55
Rogersville	56
Spiceland	45
Shirley	55
Straughn	49
Springport	[illegible]
Sulphur Spring	57
[illegible]	57

Art Folio.

	Page
PORTRAITS, Bench and Bar	Opp. 15
County Officials	Opp. 10
Physicians	Opp. 14
New Castle	35-6
Knightstown	41& 36
Blue River Township	84
Dudley "	78
Franklin "	83
Fall Creek "	63&36&58
Greensboro "	42
Harrison "	78
Henry "	36
Jefferson "	64
Liberty "	78
Prairie "	64
Spiceland "	77
Stony Creek "	84
Wayne "	42
VIEWS.	
Boor, Sarah A. R., residence	Opp 22
Bond, W. C., store	89
Blue River	Opp. 28
Bundy House	46
Court House	Opp. 18
City Hotel, Knightstown	90
Campbell, T. & L., store	89
Fry, Joseph, mill	46
Groenendyke, J. C.	58
Hudelson, J. C., residence	Opp. 22
Hernly, C. S., residence	46
Hillock, W. G., store	89
Hall, C. F., business	89
Hoffman, Mark	90
Infirmary, County	Opp. 18
Jail, County	Opp. 18
Jennings, S. P., factory and residence	46
Mitchell, L. P., residence	Opp 22
Myers, James	89
New Castle	Opp 28
New York store	36
Orphans' Home	Opp 18
Pine street, Knightstown	Opp 28
Runyon, Thomas, business	89
Spiceland Bank	90
School Houses	Opp 18
Thomson, Dr. J. E., residence	46
Wood, Margaret K., residence	Opp 22
Wright Bros., store	89
Wyatt, Jno. M., residence	Opp 28

History of Henry County.

CHAPTER I.

INDIANA AS A TERRITORY AND STATE—INDIAN TITLES TO THE LAND—THE EARLIEST SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION OF HENRY COUNTY—THE FIRST LAND SALES—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY

IT is difficult to realize that what is now Henry County, with its numerous body of intelligent freemen and its local self-government, was once subject to kingly authority, yet the fact remains that the Grand Monarch of France and his successors, and later on George III of England, exercised a nominal control over the vast territory out of which Indiana and other states of the Union were created; yet these monarchs left no lasting impress upon, nor hindered the ultimate destiny of the Republic.

From the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, a period of one hundred and fifty years elapsed before any part of the territory now embraced within the limits of the state of Indiana, was explored by Europeans. During this period, Spain, France and England had made various attempts at colonization along the eastern shores of the New World. During this time and for nearly two centuries later, the region now embraced within the limits of the state of Indiana, the eastern portion of Ohio, southern Michigan and eastern Illinois, was occupied free from molestation by the Miami Confederacy of Indians, members of the great Algonquin family and descendants of the Lenni Lenape.

France was the first European nation which made any claim to the territory now embraced within the limits of our state, basing her claim to the vast domain from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes of the North upon the discovery of the mouths of the Mississippi by La Salle in 1682. The French Jesuits, ever zealous in planting the banners of the church upon the frontiers of civilization, first visited this region in 1672. In 1702, during the reign of Louis XIV, the French established a military post at Vincennes. Sixty-one years later, France by treaty relinquished the imperial territory East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio to her powerful rival Great Britain, and from 1763 to 1779 it was nominally held as a part of her colonial possessions in North America. From 1779, while the struggle of the colonies for independence was being waged, Virginia sought to extend her jurisdiction over this extensive region, basing her claim upon the capture of Vincennes, and occupancy of the territory in 1778, by Gen. George Rogers Clark, whose expedition Virginia had fitted out.

By the terms of the treaty of peace concluded with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary struggle in 1783, and by a deed of cession signed by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Arthur Lee and Samuel Hardy on behalf of Virginia, the title to the vast region Northwest of the Ohio was vested in the United States. In 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of "the territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio," which provided that this extensive region should not be divided into more than five states. This famous ordinance prohibited human slavery, and declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The lands of this extensive territory were looked upon as a source of revenue for paying the heavy war debt contracted during the War of the Revolution, and for meeting the current expenditures of the new government.

By an act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, a separate territory called Indiana Territory, embracing a region much more extensive than the present limits of the state, was created out of the Northwest Territory, and it was provided that "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash River" should be the seat of government. William Henry Harrison was the first governor. The population of the new territory was less than five thousand. In 1802, Ohio was admitted into the Union and in 1803, Indiana Territory, embracing the remainder of the Old Northwest Territory, was given three land offices, one at Detroit, one at Vincennes and a third at Kaskaskia. From now on, immigrants came into the territory. [illegible] Michigan was organized as a separate territory, and in 1809 Illinois. The creation of these new territories again reduced the [illegible] Indiana Territory, and left it with its present boundaries. The population did not now exceed twenty-five thousand.

Indiana was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress approved April 19, 1816, being the sixth state admitted after the formation of the Union. The state contained thirteen counties, Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Knox, Gibson, Warrick, Perry and Posey. In six years the population had nearly trebled and was now nearly seventy thousand. The capital was at Corydon, which had for three years been the seat of the territorial government. Thomas Posey, the territorial governor, was succeeded by Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of the new commonwealth. No white man had yet set foot upon the soil now embraced within the boundaries of Henry County, yet there are traditions of venturesome pioneers and fur traders who came into the county as early as 1817 and 1818, but there is no evidence of any permanent settlement within the county until the early part of the year 1819. It was the policy of the general government to discourage the permanent settlement of the public lands, until the title of the Indian tribes in possession had been extinguished.

Indiana was not really open to safe and permanent settlement prior to the treaty of Greenville negotiated by Gen. Wayne with the hostile Indian tribes, in 1795. By this treaty the Indian title to the lands now embraced within the limits of Ohio and Dearborn counties and portions of Switzerland, Franklin, Union, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph and Jay counties, was extinguished. The next acquisition of Indian lands, by the general government, was by treaty with the Indians at Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, at Vincennes in August 1804, and at Grouseland near Vincennes, August 21, 1805. The lands acquired by these treaties embraced the large body of lands extending across the southern portion of the state. By another treaty at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, conducted on behalf of the government, by William Henry Harrison, the Indian tribes relinquished their title to a large body of lands in the western portion of the state, and to a tract in the eastern portion, known as Harrison's Purchase or The Twelve Mile Purchase. This purchase embraced a tract of land twelve miles wide and about sixty miles in length, and lay alongside of the lands acquired by the treaty of Greenville. The western boundary of this purchase, embracing the larger portion of Fayette, Wayne and Randolph counties, was called by the early inhabitants of the Whitewater Valley, the Indian boundary, and was near the western limits of Cambridge City, and running in a northeasterly direction, was about eight miles east of where the town of Blountsville was afterwards laid out.

Daniel Heaton and Asa Heaton were the first white men who are known to have come into the county. These bold pioneers, whose descendants are among the most honored citizens of the county, penetrated its wildernesses as early as 1819 and traded with the Indians, who had their habitations on Blue River near the site of Raysville, but made no permanent settlement. Asahel Woodward, a soldier of the war of 1812, [illegible] Shepherd, an Englishman, William Shannon, Andrew Shannon, Francis Whittinger, George Hobson and [illegible] Cray were the earliest inhabitants who permanently settled in the county not yet organized. These brave pioneers, bringing with them their wives and children, established homes as early as 1819, near what afterward became the geographical center of the county. Asahel Woodward planted corn that year on an old Indian [illegible], and this, it is believed, was the first attempt at agriculture in a county destined to become one of the best in the Union for agricultural purposes.

The permanent occupancy of the lands of central Indiana lying west of Harrison's Purchase, was forbidden by act of Congress, prior to the treaty of St. Mary's, made in October, 1818. By the terms of this treaty, negotiated on behalf of the United States by Jonathan Jennings, the [illegible] governor, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, the title of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] certain reservations [illegible] large part of central Indiana [illegible] known as the New Purchase, and [illegible] from Harrison's [illegible]

the east to the western boundary of the state, and as far north as the Wabash, and to the south as far as the southern boundary of Decatur and Bartholomew counties. This extensive region was designated by the legislature of 1820 as Delaware county. Out of this territory, Henry, Rush, Decatur, Bartholomew, Shelby, Johnson, Morgan, Marion, Hamilton, Boone, Madison, Delaware, Blackford, Grant, Howard, Tipton, Montgomery, Hendricks, Clinton, Fountain, and portions of other counties were subsequently created by acts of the legislature.

The government immediately began the survey of the lands of the New Purchase, dividing them into congressional townships six miles square, according to the simple and admirable system of rectangular surveys describing the lands by townships and ranges. The lands in Henry county embrace certain tiers of townships east of the second principal meridian line established by the government, which beginning on the Ohio River forms the boundary line between Crawford and Perry counties, and extends to the northern boundary of the state. They also embrace certain tiers of ranges north of the base line established by the government, running east and west and crossing the meridian line in Orange county. These congressional townships were further subdivided into sections. Certified copies of these original surveys are among the records of the Auditor's office, and show that, excepting the eastern tier of sections in Dudley and Liberty townships, the surveys of the lands embraced in Henry county, extended from its southern boundary to the north line of Henry and Liberty townships, were made in 1820 by Thomas Brown and David Hillis, while the lands in the remainder of the county were surveyed in 1821 by John Hendricks, David Hillis and B. Bentley. Brookville had been made a land office, and in 1821, the lands which had been surveyed the previous year were declared subject to entry, while the lands in the northern half of the county were not subject to entry until 1822. The lands included in the Twelve Mile Purchase, embracing a large portion of the Whitewater Valley, were surveyed as early as 1810, yet the records show that the eastern tier of sections in Dudley, Liberty and Blue River townships was surveyed in 1811 by John G. [illegible] and Henry Bryan.

Dudley township was the gateway leading from the Whitewater Valley into the new county. By the Indian trails leading through this township, a few families had come into the county before its lands were subject to entry, and solitary cabins here and there, with little clearings in the heavy forests, generally near some small stream, designated the homes of the first hardy settlers. To secure titles to the lands upon which these early settlers had erected their humble dwellings was the first act of these newcomers after the lands had become subject to sale at Brookville. The settlements forming upon the headwaters of Blue River, in a region of splendid natural resources, attracted the attention of the early law makers of the state, and by an act of the legislature approved in 1821, Henry county was created. This act of the legislature provided that "the south part of Delaware, commencing at the southwest corner of Wayne county, thence running westward twenty miles, thence northward twenty miles, thence eastward twenty miles, thence southward to the place of beginning," be erected into a new county and be "known and designated by the name and style of Henry county." The new county was declared "to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a separate and independent county," from and after the first day of June, 1821. This was the first administrative step, and was but a following out of the ancient system of Anglo-Saxon polity, for the county organization dates back to the earliest period of English history.

For several years prior to the admission of Indiana into the Union, a tide of immigration from North and South Carolina had poured into the Whitewater Valley, embracing the territory now occupied by Wayne, Fayette, Franklin and Dearborn counties. These early immigrants were principally Quakers and many of them of Huguenot descent, who left the states of their birth on account of their repugnance for slavery. There were also occasional settlers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states, but there was scarcely an admixture of the New England element. The opposition to slavery of these early settlers was a matter of conscience and deep religious conviction which was transmitted to their descendants. With the organization of the new county and the opening up of its lands for sale, many immigrants who had temporarily settled in the Whitewater Valley pressed further on and others from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and an occasional person of foreign birth came into the new county. It is a noticeable fact that the early settlers from Virginia and Kentucky were generally pro-slavery in sentiment, but the immigration of Friends from North Carolina was so great that from the beginning Henry county was anti-slavery in sentiment and in later years became a line of the Underground Railway along which the fugitive slave fleeing from bondage was guided with friendly hand to a land of freedom.

The Tract Book, transcribed from the original list of lands sold in Henry county, shows that the first tract of land sold at Brookville, in the body of lands within the new county, was sold to William Owen, February 1, 1821, being eighty acres near the center of Dudley township. On August 8, 1821, six months later, the second sale of land in the county was made to David Butler, of Dudley township. On August 11, three days later, two additional sales were made, one to Samuel Furgason of Wayne township, and the other to Joshua Morris of Dudley township. Before the first of September, William Owen, David Butler, Joshua Morris, Jesse Shortridge, Bailey Beard, William Morgan, Harrison Queen, Stephen Hall, William Seward, Joseph Charles, John Wilson, Jonathan Bundy, Jesse [illegible], Louis French and [illegible], sixteen persons, had entered land within the present limits of Dudley township. During the month of August numerous other land entries were made within the county and David Miller, Prosper Nickell, William Gee, Jeremiah Hadley, Andrew Shannon, Francis Batson, William [illegible], Jesse Meredith, Jacob Dougherty, Thomas Ralston, Moses Robertson, John Brown, Jeremiah Steele, Jesse Forner, William Bell, Daniel Wimple, Henry Brown, David Brown, Joshua Hadlman, John Ross, George Hindley, David Bentley, Robert Thompson and Mesajah Chamness, twenty-four in all, made their selections of entry for lands embraced within the limits of Liberty township as now constituted. Sixteen persons had pushed further on, toward the north and west and had entered lands in what is now Henry township. These were Alan Shepherd, Thomas Symons, William C. Drew, Robert Hall, Christopher Bundy, Asahel Woodward, George Hodson, Joseph Hodson, Joseph Hedman, Thomas Woodward, Thomas McCoy, John Stephens, Samuel Pickering, William Shannon, Aaron Mills and Joseph Henley. In what is Franklin township Thomas R. Nutt had entered land. Allen Hunt, Daniel Jackson, Solomon Burkett, Nathan Davis, William Felton, Levi Butler and John Dailey had entered lands in what is now Spiceland township, seven entries in all. In what afterwards became Greensboro township, eight entries were made, by John Harvey, Levi Cook, Samuel Pickering, John Harvey, Sr., Lewis Hosier, Thomas McCoy, Jacob Wood and Samuel Hill, who made settlements on Blue River and Duck Creek. The fertile lands and picturesque scenery along Blue River early attracted the attention of the pioneers, and Samuel Furgason, Stephen Cook, Eli Brown, William Macy, Jacob Parkhurst, David Dalrymple, Henry Ballinger, William Crisswell, Abram Heaton, Ebenezer Goble, Joseph Watts, Thomas Estell, Edward Pattison, Shaphat McCray, Samuel Goble, Samuel Carey, Wartsel M. Carey, David Louderback, Jacob Whitter, Daniel Heaton, John Dailey and Jacob Hale, twenty-two in number, had bought lands within the limits of Wayne township.

A few of these land entries had been made by speculators and persons who were not residents, but there were in the new settlements forming, a few squatters, who had taken no steps to acquire title to the lands upon which their cabins stood, and when Autumn began in 1821, and its first mellow tints had tinged the trees of the primeval forests, a hundred homes had been founded in the new county. The land sales during the remaining months of the year were not less numerous. And thus the fabric of our society began. Nature had done much for the new county, destined to become the home of thousands and the seat of a material and intellectual development, scarcely surpassed in the nation, yet as if reluctant to yield up her virgin soil to the husbandman, offered serious obstacles in her heavy growth of timber to the rapid development of the county.

The early pioneer, if he had possessed the inclination and knowledge to accurately observe the formation of the earth's surface would have discovered that the underlying rock was of the Upper Silurian system, the only outcrop being near the Stone Quarry Mills where the Niagara limestone discloses itself. Here in the early history of the county the government obtained stone for the construction of the National Road. Stone for building purposes is obtained here and lime of fair quality until very recently was manufactured here. Drift varying in thickness from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty feet upon the uplands as disclosed by the recent borings for gas, yet upon the terraces considerably less, covers the entire county. The beds of gravel, sand and clay, composing the drift formation, in some instances unstratified, disclose evidences of glacial action, yet the larger number of the sand and gravel banks of the county, disclose the fact, more or less perfectly, that the materials composing them have been arranged in layers, even when lapping upon each other at high angles. The lands of the county as well as the southern part of Randolph and the northern part of Wayne, are the highest in the state, and a moraine extending from Darke county, Ohio, across Randolph county discloses itself near the southern boundary of Stony Creek township and widening out sweeps northward toward the Delaware county line. After being interrupted by the valley of Blue River, it gradually merges into a level plain near the east line of Jefferson township, while its southern border can be traced in a well marked ridge, extending almost to the western boundary of Harrison township. The descent of this moraine to the north is gradual but to the south it is abrupt, forming the water shed of the county. Boulders from the size of common gravel to those weighing thousands of pounds were deposited along this moraine in Stony Creek and Prairie townships, and the water shed thus formed sends the waters of Stony Creek, Buck Creek, Bell Creek and Fall Creek northward to mingle with those of White River, while Blue River, having its source near the origin of the first named streams, together with the other leading streams of the county, flows directly to the south and the southwest. The surface configuration of portions of the county, as seen in its rounded hills and broad valleys, with their deposits of boulders, is evidently due to glacial action, and the broad valleys of Blue River and [illegible] Creek, skirted with high grounds and hills, were evidently in the early ages of the earth's formation, the channels of vast streams, outlets for the waters of the melting glaciers.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY—THE COUNTY SEAT LOCATED—THE FIRST ELECTION—FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—CREATION OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS—RATES OF TAVERN KEEPERS—LOCATION OF ROADS.

THE new county lay in a favored region midway between the Ohio river and the northern boundary of the state, while its eastern boundary was but twenty-three miles from the Ohio line. Delaware county lay on the north, Randolph and Wayne on the east, Fayette and Rush on the south and what afterwards became Hancock and Madison counties lay on the west. The county but for slight irregularities in its exterior lines would be twenty miles square. With its fractional sections and irregular boundaries its area is approximately three hundred and ninety square miles, or two hundred and forty-nine thousand and six hundred acres. When the first settlements were made the county, excepting a few treeless tracts here and there, was a trackless forest. Gigantic trees and a luxuriant undergrowth covered a fertile soil watered by splendid small streams. Blue River, having its origin in the northeastern part of the county, flowed to the southwest, bordered as it proceeded in its somewhat tortuous course by high bluffs and rounded hills, while Flat Rock, Little Blue River, Duck Creek, Brook Beaver, Montgomery's Creek, Sugar Creek, Stony Creek, Buck Creek, Bell Creek, Fall Creek and numerous other small streams flowed through the county. The original government surveys made in 1820 and 1821 show small water courses noted on almost every section. Many of these small streams were mere rivulets, which with drainage and the removal of the timber have become obliterated.

Along the streams lay thousands of acres of magnificent land, covered with woods and undergrowth of small trees and bushes, and often with stagnant water. But a great part of the county was upland, sufficiently undulating and affording excellent drainage. The soil was deep and fertile with slight exceptions and the husbandman had but to clear away the forests to receive its treasures. Giant trees of oak, walnut and poplar destined later to become so important in the erection of homes and supplying them with furniture, reared aloft their majestic heads, while sugar trees and maples and other important varieties of forest trees, as the hickory, ash, beech and elm abounded. Large sycamores grew along the streams, and the woods were full of trees of the smaller varieties. Wild animals abounded, as the wild cat, the wolf and an occasional bear. The streams teemed with fish; game was plentiful and the deer, the rabbit and squirrel, the wild turkey, the pheasant and quail afforded in their pursuit diversion to the early inhabitant, as well as food for his family. The climate was equable, the summers being neither oppressively warm nor the winters excessively cold.

It was a favored region to the pioneer coming from the sterile fields of North Carolina, the unfertile regions of Virginia and Kentucky, and to the alien seeking a home in the latest born of republics. While the great Ordinance had seemed to make the Great Northwest free soil forever, it is a great historical fact that the pro-slavery party in the territory of Indiana waged for years the bitterest political contests with the party advocating free soil and the question of human slavery was the paramount local issue up to the time Indiana became a state. But now the state was free soil and offered opportunities for founding a home, for rearing a family and for social and material advancement not found in the older states from which the first settlers generally came. But with all the advantages of soil and climate and natural resources, the toils and privations of the founders of the new community were such as the generations which now enjoy the full fruition of their labors can scarcely appreciate.

The historian who traces the progress of nations is expected to indicate the sources of authority from which his information is derived. The writer of local history will best serve his purpose and commend his work if, without prolixity, he indicates the authority for statements which he expects to be accepted as true. The youngest citizen who had attained his majority when the new county was organized would now be, if living, ninety-two years of age. Not one is living. Scarcely a person of adult age who came into the county prior to 1830 remains. The importance of preserving and the difficulty of obtaining the facts of our early local history thus become apparent. The sources of authority for what is set down in these pages are the [illegible] later records of the county, embracing the records of the first courts and boards of commissioners. These records [illegible]. The files of newspapers, the published reminiscences of [illegible] settlers and others in the New Castle Courier, the [illegible] historical publications of [illegible] papers read at different times before the Henry County Historical Society have all afforded valuable information in the preparation of these pages. Many facts have been obtained by personal interviews with those still living. [illegible] the state and [illegible] county [illegible] Henry County [illegible] Indiana [illegible] have been consulted [illegible] of the [illegible] our county's history of making [illegible] worthy the author.

The new county, by virtue of the act which created it, became entitled as early as June, 1821, to all the privileges of a separate and independent county, but it had no civil government until the year after. A commission to locate the county seat had been named by the legislative act which created the new county. The members of the commission were John Bell and Lawrence Brannon, of Wayne county, J. W. Scott, of Union, John Sample, of Fayette and Richard Berry, of Jackson. The members of the commission were directed to meet at the house of Joseph Hobson in Henry county, on the first Monday of July, 1821. The spirit of enterprise and speculation was not wanting even at this early period, and numerous public spirited citizens were present at this meeting to influence, if possible, the action of the commission. One hundred acres of land were donated for the new county seat, and accepted upon the sole condition that what is now the site of the original town of New Castle should be selected. The generous and public spirited donors were Ambrose Harvey, who gave twenty-eight acres, Ezra Bloomfield, who gave twenty-eight acres less two lots, Andrew Lewis, who gave fourteen acres and Richard Rue, who had been a member of the territorial legislature from Dearborn county, and Joseph Holman, son of the noted George Holman, gave twenty-four acres reserving five lots. Jonathan Jennings was governor and under existing laws a sheriff, representing the executive arm of the government, was to be selected. Jesse H. Healey, a native of North Carolina, was appointed to this important office, as old almost as the common law itself. This first functionary was directed to hold, after due notice, an election of the qualified voters of the county, to select three commissioners, two associate judges, a clerk of the circuit court and sheriff. No record of this election has been preserved, yet it is believed from the recollection of the earliest settlers that it was held at the house of Joseph Hobson, who lived on what has since been known as the Stephen Elliott farm, two miles southwest of New Castle. The early settlers sought homes as near as possible to each other, for dwelling in the dense forests, possessing but little worldly goods and remote from mills and markets, they felt their dependence. With children being born to them and with only the barest necessities of life, the pioneer fathers and mothers realized how fully they were dependent upon their neighbors in health and in sickness. Pride of ancestry was not wanting, and certain punctilious forms of etiquette, handed down from colonial times, were in vogue, but the laws of hospitality and neighborly kindness were religiously observed.

At the time of this first election there were three principal settlements in the county. Dudley township was the gateway into the county, and the earliest land sales embraced the lands of this township, and the solitary cabins in the little clearings here and there along the west side of the township and extending north into Liberty township was called after one of its best known citizens the "Lewis' Neighborhood." Many of the land sales in 1821 and early part of 1822 included the fertile lands on Blue River and Montgomery's Creek in the southern part of Wayne township and the little group of neighbors settled here was known as the Heaton Neighborhood. Others venturing further north had settled near the center of the county and still others pressing further on had selected homes near the head-waters of Blue River. The region northward from the county seat was the Harvey Neighborhood. The voters of the county, riding or walking along the old trails or along pathways but slightly marked by the blazed trees, came together for the first time from these three settlements, not further remote now than a two hours' ride, yet then on account of woods and marsh and swollen streams quite remote. Judging from the land entries made at the time the number of voters in the county could scarcely have exceeded one hundred and fifty. The friendships begun and the rivalries engendered at this first election will never be known.

Alan Shepherd, William Shannon and Samuel Gibbs were chosen commissioners, Thomas R. Stanford and Elisha Long, associate judges; Rene Julian, clerk of the circuit court and Jesse H. Healey, sheriff. The new Board of Commissioners met on Monday, June 10, 1822. The record of their proceedings is still preserved among the records of the auditor's office, but the place of the meeting is not disclosed, but the recollection of the earliest inhabitants is that the first session of the Board was held at the house of Joseph Hobson, where the election had been held a few days before. The sheriff administered the oath of office to the new commissioners, and the government of the county began. Rene Julian appeared and was sworn in as clerk of the Board, whereupon the Board adjourned. The Board met on the following day pursuant to adjournment, and the first thing done was to appoint William Shannon [illegible] Heaton [illegible] William Shannon [illegible] county [illegible] lister. To meet the expenditures of the new civil government the first tax was levied, being twenty-five cents on each poll for county purposes.

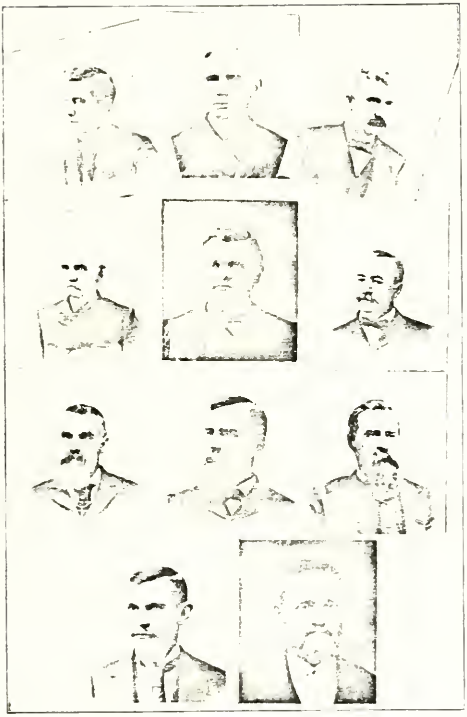
The next proceedings [illegible] assessed the [illegible] within the county and [illegible] now existing [illegible]

[illegible] townships, the [illegible] townships six miles square, and parts of [illegible] The Board on the [illegible] for the purposes of civil government [illegible] The first township [illegible] was Dudley [illegible] the southeast corner of Henry county [illegible] and running thence west [illegible] dividing Henry [illegible] and Rush counties to the corner of sections thirty-four [illegible] range ten east, thence north [illegible] township sixteen to the corner of sections two and three on the line dividing townships sixteen and seventeen, thence east on said line to the Wayne county line, thence south on the line dividing Wayne and Henry counties to the place of beginning." The new township [illegible] and Rush counties a distance of six miles and extended west from the Wayne county line nine miles and a quarter, [illegible] of Dudley and Franklin townships as now existing except the west tier of sections of Franklin township. Wayne township was next organized, embracing a strip six miles wide lying west of Dudley township and extending to the western limits of the county. It included all of Wayne and Spiceland townships as now constituted, the west tier of sections in Franklin and four sections and a half of Greensboro. Henry township, embracing all of Liberty and Henry townships as at present constituted, all of Greensboro except four sections and a half off the south side, and the three southern tiers of sections of Harrison township, was the third civil township created. Prairie township, named from certain meadow-like tracts within its boundaries, was next called into existence, and embraced all of Blue River, Stony Creek, Prairie, Jefferson and Fall Creek townships and the two northern tiers of sections of Harrison township. It was ordered that these new civil divisions of the county, "after the first Saturday of July, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent townships do properly belong or appertain." Elections to select Justices of the Peace for these townships were ordered to be held on July 6, at the houses of Daniel Paul in Dudley township, Joseph Watts in Wayne, Samuel Hobson in Henry, and Absalom Harvey in Prairie. The colonists who first settled along the shores of New England brought with them the idea that where law was administered there it should be made. As a corollary of this belief arose the idea of local self-government and at this first meeting of the Board of Commissioners the local self-government of the county was fairly inaugurated.

The Board met again in July, when Elisha Shortridge presented his certificate of election as a member. The only act of the Board was to appoint Ezekiel Leavell agent of the county, to sell the lots, platted out of the donations of land heretofore made for the county seat. The Board continued to meet at the residence of that public spirited citizen, Joseph Hobson, and convened again in August when the first highway in Henry county was made a matter of record and a road established, beginning at New Castle and "running thence the nearest and best way" to Shook's Mill in Wayne county, a mill inseparably connected with the early history of the Whitewater Valley. For years afterwards the records provided that roads should be laid out by "the nearest and best way." These early roads were made by cutting out a few trees and blazing others to mark the route to be traveled, and ran through woods regardless of section lines, traversing the high grounds and skirting the foot of the hills. Most of these early roads have been obliterated, but the road from New Castle to Spiceland and from New Castle to the northern limits of the Harvey Settlement remain as illustrations of highways by "the nearest and best way."

The first [illegible] New Castle [illegible] county seat held [illegible] the year [illegible] It was [illegible] which set on the [illegible] early inns. When the Board met on November 11, 1822, the most important act was to fix the prices which tavern-keepers might legally charge for lodging, liquors, horse feed and stabling. These rates were fixed for breakfast, dinner or supper, eighteen and three-fourths cents; lodging, six and one-fourth cents; whisky, per one-half pint, six and one-fourth cents; peach brandy, per one-half pint, twelve and one-half cents; wine, French brandy and rum, per one-half pint, twenty-five cents; cider, per quart, twelve and one-half cents; beer or porter, per quart, twelve and one-half cents; horse over night, at hay, twelve and one-half cents; oats, per gallon, or corn, six and one-fourth cents. It is not unlikely that the bars of these early taverns furnished to their fastidious patrons a greater variety than their tables afforded. At this meeting various allowances were made and ordered to be paid out of the county treasury, to inspectors of elections and for other purposes. To meet these expenditures, a poll tax had been levied at a previous term, but now an annual license fee of four dollars was imposed upon tavern-keepers. A settlement was made with the treasurer of the county, who produced vouchers for various amounts paid from June 1 to November 13, 1822, amounting to $142.55, while the receipts from poll taxes and the license fees from taverns amounted to but $56.68. The revenues for the support of the state government were derived almost wholly from taxes imposed upon lands, and these were classed as first rate, second rate and third rate lands. For the year 1821 and for two years afterward the rates of taxation on each one hundred acres were: on first rate land, $1.50; on second rate land, $1.25; on third rate land, 75 cents. Thirteen years elapsed before the system of taxing land according to its value was adopted. The revenues for county purposes were obtained from taxes upon lands and lots, from license fees of merchants and tavern-keepers and from taxes imposed upon certain articles of personal property. Horses were taxed and such articles of luxury as carriages, watches and clocks. With changed conditions the methods of taxation differ, but are perhaps no better settled now than three quarters of a century ago.

By the treaty of St. Mary's the Indians were obliged to leave their ancient hunting grounds within three years. The Indians in Henry county, whose principal village was about two miles northwest of New Castle, were of the Delaware tribe, and had never been numerous as in Delaware and Madison counties where there were extensive villages along White River. The earliest settlers had found them peaceable and well disposed. The previous year had witnessed the breaking up of their villages on White River, and in September the last of the Indians took their departure for their new homes beyond the Mississippi, many of them going along the trails to Vincennes, transporting their goods on pack horses, while others went in canoes down the river. The remnant of Indians yet within Henry county joined their brethren in this exodus. There was a feeling of security in the new community, and the inhabitants increasing yearly pursued with zeal the avocations of civilized life, and bore uncomplainingly the toils and privations incident to their lot.



F. A. Cotton,
Co Supt Schools

Thos. N. White,
Representative

W. B. Bock,
Recorder

D. W. Saint,
Assessor

C. S. Hernly,
Clerk

Richmond Wisehart,
Auditor

John Whitworth,
Commissioner

Nathan Nicholson,
Commissioner

Eli Brookshire,
Commissioner

O. E. Minesinger,
Surveyor

Dan Harvey,
Supt Infirmary

CHAPTER III

FIRST TERMS OF COURT—THE FIRST GRAND JURY—THE EARLIEST PROBATE BUSINESS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS—THE FIRST LAWYERS—NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

UP to this time there had been no session of the Circuit Court over which Thomas R. Stanford and [illegible] had been elected to preside as associate judges. The act creating the new county provided that courts should be held at the house of Joseph Thompson. The first court convened here in September, 1822, and adjourned to meet on Monday, September 30, at the house of Charles Jamison, who was the earliest tavern-keeper in the new county seat. The associate judges now presented their commissions, signed at Corydon by Jonathan Jennings, governor, and endorsed with their oaths of office, including the oath against duelling. The record of this court is still preserved, and the first record entry of its proceedings is as follows: "And now at this day Jesse H. Healey, Esq., Sheriff of Henry county, returned into Court the Writ of Venire facias, heretofore issued out of this Court, with the following panel to serve as Grand Jurors the present Term, to-wit: Daniel Heaton, whom the Court appoints as Foreman, Joseph Watts, Ezekiel Leavell, Absalom Harvey, William Bell, David Bailey, John Baker, Jesse Cox, Samuel Dill, John Dougherty, Jacob Parkhurst, Richard Parsons, William Roden, Dempsey Reese, David Thompson, good and lawful men and householders of the County of Henry, who being sworn, and by the Court charged retired to their Room to deliberate." The next entry of record shows that "Lott Bloomfield, having produced his license from Miles C. Eggleston and Davis Floyd, two of the circuit judges of the state, is admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law." On the same day this gentleman was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. The third entry of the court's proceedings recites that "James Noble, James Rariden, Abraham Elliott and James Gilmore, Esquires, are admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law during the present term of this court and took the necessary oaths." The first two were not residents of the county, while Abraham Elliott was a citizen of New Castle and James Gilmore of Wayne township. It is an illustration of the times that James Noble, then a senator of the United States, should come from his home in Franklin county, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, along the devious Indian trails, to attend a court lasting but two days. But it was by such means that men in early times won the appreciation of their fellow citizens and achieved renown. Fifteen years later, James Rariden was a Representative in Congress from the district of which Henry county was a part. The only other proceedings of the first day entered of record was a judgment wherein Andrew Shannon "is fined by the court two dollars for swearing two profane oaths in the presence of the court and the clerk is ordered to issue an execution for the same."

On the second day of the term a seal, which has continued to be the seal of the court for nearly three-quarters of a century, was adopted by the circuit court, in an order providing "that the permanent seal for Henry County shall be engraved on brass with a vignette of an eagle and stars equal to the number of states in the Union, the surface of the seal to be about the size of a dollar, and around the margin of the seal the words 'Henry Circuit Court, Indiana.'" The grand jury returned four indictments, all of which were for assault and battery. The associate judges allowed themselves four dollars each, and the Prosecuting Attorney five dollars, and the court adjourned on Tuesday evening until court in course. The distinguished Senator and future representative repaired to their distant homes, or continued their journey to other counties within the circuit, while the grand jurors, witnesses and others in attendance returned to their several homes. And thus began and ended the first term of the Henry Circuit Court.

The associate judges of the circuit court, in addition to their jurisdiction in civil and criminal causes, also had jurisdiction of the estates of decedents and of persons under guardianship; and notwithstanding the fact that the civil and criminal business of the early courts was not great and the judicial labors not burdensome, the law provided that the probate business of the counties should be disposed of at other terms than the regular terms of the circuit court. The proceedings of the court in all probate matters were entered in a separate record, and this custom was maintained in our courts to the present day. The first entry in the probate records of the county was the record of the last will and testament of Thomas Cox of Dudley township. [illegible] September [illegible], 1822, and was witnessed by M. [illegible] Will[illegible]. The will was probated six days later. [illegible] Aaron Hobson, [illegible] disclose the [illegible] degree the domestic life of early times [illegible] certain lands [illegible] one saddle and bridle, one [illegible] one square [illegible] saw [illegible] of [illegible] Dorrah [illegible] to [illegible]. The first [illegible] James Johnson was [illegible] 1822 [illegible] tor of the estate of Ewel Harden [illegible]

The next term of the circuit court began at the Jamison Tavern in New Castle, March 1, 1823. The grand jurors for this term were: William McKimmey, foreman, Solomon Burkett, Micajah Cain, Jacob [illegible], Moses Finch, George [illegible], Daniel Jackson, John K. Nott, Allen Hunt, [illegible] McCray, William Morris, Thomas Ray and Asahel Woodward. The record shows that the grand jury "having taken the necessary oaths, now retired with a sworn officer to consider of their indictments and presentments." The first trial by jury in the circuit court was at this term. Solomon Burkett, a member of the grand jury, had been indicted at the previous term for assault and battery, and was now tried by a jury of the county composed of William Shannon, Nathan Pearson, James Rozell, Samuel Batson, Christopher Bundy, Minor Fox, Jacob Richey, Hugh McDaniel, William Row, John Blunk, Josiah Clawson and Jacob Witter, who returned a verdict of acquittal. On the same day John Anderson, an alien and afterwards an associate judge of the county, appeared in court and renounced his allegiance to "George the Fourth, King of England and Ireland." The first civil cause in the circuit court was an action entitled Caleb Cummins v. Benjamin F. Nichols Jr. In this cause a rule was entered against the defendant to file his plea within ninety days. Thus early the law's delays were apparent. Seven indictments were returned, one of which was against Charles Jamison, at whose tavern the court met, for selling spirituous liquors without license, while Alan Shepherd and Elisha Shortridge, members of the Board of Commissioners, were each indicted for extortion. These indictments were evidently for collecting some questionable fee, and were never afterwards prosecuted. The court adjourned after being in session three days.

The court met in April, 1823, to hear and dispose of probate matters. The following entry made at this term appears of record: "James Johnson, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, credits and effects of Ewel Harden, deceased, now produced in court an inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, amounting in the whole to ninety four dollars, which is ordered to be recorded." The first appointment of a guardian in the county was made at this term, the record being as follows: "Eli Harden is appointed guardian for Hiram Harden and James Harden, orphan boys, under the age of fourteen years, of Ewel Harden, deceased." A special term of the circuit court was also held in April and the next regular term began August 11, 1823. The members of the grand jury for this term were: John Dorrah, foreman, Levi Butler, Ebenezer Goble, Thomas Leonard, Thomas Watkins, John Blunt, George Hobson, James McKimmey, Robert Smith, Allen Hunt, Jesse Cox, John Marshall, Nathan Dicks and Josiah Morris. Charles Test and Martin M. Ray, both of whom afterwards attained distinction in the law, were admitted to the bar. The record of this term's proceedings shows a very perceptible increase in the business of the court. The population of the county was steadily increasing. Settlements, composed of immigrants from the older states with an occasional person of foreign birth, were forming in every part of the county, yet the population was sparse and the neighborhoods generally remote from each other. At the August term Hugh Carroll renounced his allegiance to "George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland." The grand jury returned numerous indictments, two of which were for felonies, one being for robbery and the other for perjury. A frontier population is rarely entirely free from persons of criminal tendencies, yet Henry county from its earliest settlement to the present time has been singularly free from lawlessness. On October 1[illegible] there was a special session of the probate court when "the last nuncupative will and testament of Daniel Jackson was now produced in court and proved according to law by the oaths of Andrew Burkett and Moses Stansberry, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded; and the widow and relict of Daniel Jackson having refused to administer on said estate, Abraham Heaton was appointed administrator." The record of the proceedings of these early courts is [illegible] good form and technical language containing the common law names of actions and pleadings.

Under the law existing at the time the legislature elected the president judges of the circuits, and the people the associate judges in each county. The president judge [illegible] associate judges presided [illegible]. At the November term, 1823, [illegible] circuit, appeared for the first time. [illegible] licenses as attorneys and counsellors at law [illegible] [illegible] returned in New Castle [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New Castle [illegible] length, and of good timber [illegible] and rail fence with a gate and lock. In March [illegible] the erection of a new court house was resolved on and the agent of the county was directed to [illegible] the plans and arrangement of which [illegible] set out. The contract for building the court house [illegible] to George Barnard, who was required to [illegible] Monday in February, 1824. The contract for constructing the jail was let at the same time to Obadiah Weaver for $120. Mr. Fox undertook to complete the stray pen for $12.50 and [illegible] was subsequently appointed keeper of this important structure. All [illegible] public improvements were subsequently erected on what is now the Public Square in New Castle. Much other important business [illegible] for public buildings, was transacted at this session of the Board. Settlement was made with William Shannon, the county treasurer, [illegible] was charged with $285.25 and allowed credit for orders [illegible] to $2[illegible] and $11.50 commission for receiving and [illegible] leaving a balance due the county of $[illegible]. The first [illegible] the assessment of the polls and personal property [illegible] county were now made by the appointment of [illegible] township, [illegible] of Dudley township, John Dorrah of Henry township, and John Harris, of Prairie township, [illegible] of their respective townships. Henry township was now curtailed of its proportions, and Liberty township, with its present area, except its west tier of sections, was created, and an election for Justices of the Peace ordered to be held.

The fifth term of the Henry County Circuit Court convened on Monday, April 5, 1824, at Jamison's Tavern [illegible] but adjourned to meet at the new court house. It was a great day in the history of the new county. More people were present in New Castle than ever before. The new court house [illegible] of the county [illegible] judges, jurors and citizens. Doubtless distinguished lawyers present [illegible] regarded with a feeling akin to pride upon a building [illegible] after the court house at Connersville, one of the finest in the Whitewater Valley. The order for the construction of the new building illustrates the style of architecture of the better class of buildings prevailing at the time and for some years afterwards. The court house was constructed of hewed logs and was twenty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and was two stories high, and covered with oak boards held down with weight poles. The logs were seven inches thick, with a face of twelve inches, and [illegible]. Stones were placed under each corner and also under the middle of the side sills, and the building was well chinked and daubed. The lower floor was of puncheons solid and smooth, and the lower story nine feet high. There were two outer doors to the building, made of good strong plank an inch and a quarter thick. The doors were hung with iron hinges while the main entrance door, which looked towards where is now the Bundy House, was provided with a lock. The north door was barred on the inside. The court room contained two windows of fifteen lights each, one at each end of the building. Shutters hung on iron hinges were at each window. A partition of rough banisters four feet high extended across the court room to separate the spectators from the court and bar. Five "strong smooth benches" eleven feet long, were provided for spectators. Steps [illegible] mill steps [illegible] of that portion of the room set apart for spectators. The second floor [illegible] of "plank well sawed, one and a quarter inch thick and well seasoned, planed, tongued and grooved and well nailed down with good nails." A partition of plank [illegible] upper story [illegible] jury rooms, [illegible] each of these rooms [illegible] a twelve light window. The upper story was [illegible] five feet high [illegible]

[illegible] McBee, George Hunt, [illegible] Brown, Jacob Wood, David [illegible], Prosper Nichols and John K. Noel. The offense was evidently not of aggravated form, as the penalty imposed [illegible] six and one-fourth cents. The presence of eminent counsel, two juries, parties to suits, witnesses and spectators to see the new court house, made this term a notable one.

While the circuit court had held its sessions at the Jamison Tavern, the Board of Commissioners had met at the residence of John Smith, but on Monday, May 10, 1824, the Commissioners met for the first time in the court house, where the circuit court had convened a month previous. The business of the county was rapidly increasing, and the record of this term consists of fourteen pages. The contract to build the new court house had been let to George Barnard, but at this term an order for $227 for the construction of the building was issued to Byron Cadwallader. The jail was not received, not being built according to contract, but on a subsequent day the contractor was allowed "the sum of forty-five dollars in full for the building of the said jail." A settlement was made with Ezekiel Leavell, agent of the county, and it was shown that the proceeds of the sales of lots in the county seat amounted to $22[illegible]. Daniel [illegible], Jesse [illegible], [illegible] Leckey and John Dorrah, listers, were each allowed $4 for assessing the polls and taxable property of their townships. Abraham Elliott was appointed supervisor of the streets of New Castle, and the county agent was directed to let to the lowest bidder the contract "for clearing off the public grounds in said town." It was ordered that "the several supervisors heretofore appointed shall have power to call on all hands residing nearest their respective roads to open and keep them in repair." New roads leading in every direction were ordered to be opened and road viewers were appointed. [illegible] Dill, Thomas [illegible], Josiah Clawson, John Baker, John Dougherty, William Bundy, Peter Halstead, George H. [illegible], Hugh McDaniel, Solomon [illegible], James [illegible], John Huff, Jr., Jesse Cox and George [illegible] were appointed road supervisors of their respective neighborhoods.

The new court house, where the circuit court had met in the early part of April and the Board of Commissioners in the balmy days of May, was not quite completed and was short of furniture. There was no chimney to the building, nor desk or table for the court. The legislature had in January passed an act abolishing the office of commissioner, and making the various Justices of the Peace in each county a Board of Justices with the powers heretofore exercised by Boards of Commissioners. With the close of the August term of this year, [illegible] and William Shannon laid down the cares of office, after the transaction of the usual business of appointing road viewers, fence viewers, road supervisors, superintendents of school sections and making various orders of allowance. Before their final adjournment Ezekiel Leavell, who by virtue of his office as agent of the county exercised the functions of a commissioner of public buildings, was ordered to "offer for sale the building of a chimney to the court house, to be built of good brick." This order was afterwards enlarged and two fireplaces were ordered to be built, "the fire place in the lower story to be at least three feet in width at the back, the fireplace in the upper story to be [illegible] inches in width at the back." The day of brick had dawned in the new county, but it was a long time before any but the most wealthy of the early settlers could provide anything better than the mud chimneys of the times.

It may not be uninteresting, in a period when the supplying of records and stationery for public use [illegible] a heavy expenditure and often becomes a subject of bitter controversy, to know that at this time the clerk of the circuit court, who also performed the duties now imposed upon the auditor and recorder, was [illegible] paper for the use of the county. [illegible] the court had been [illegible] schools [illegible] beginning to attract attention in the settlements, and the period of law and [illegible] government was [illegible]

CHAPTER IV

THE FIRST CHURCHES—EARLY VILLAGES—THE SECOND COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS—INCREASE IN WEALTH AND POPULATION—THE FIRST TAX DUPLICATE—EARLY PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR LEADERS

IT was an important event when on September 6, 1824, the newly created Board of Justices assumed jurisdiction of the affairs of the county. The Board was composed of James Johnston, who was elected president, William Shannon, James Gilmore, Samuel Batson, Samuel Louthain, Robert Thompson, Thomas Watkins and Abraham Heaton. This important body of officials, after completing its organization, transacted no further business and adjourned until November. The circuit court now convened twice a year, in April and October, but no quorum of judges appearing in October the court adjourned until court in course. At the April term, 1825, a new presiding judge in the person of Bethuel F. Morris took the bench. The early inhabitants were quick to resent injuries, real or fancied, and the record of this term shows numerous indictments for affrays and for assault and battery. Abraham Elliott, who already held the position of supervisor of the streets of New Castle, was appointed Master in Chancery. The term lasted three days and each day's proceedings were signed by the new judge.

The county was now divided into five civil townships. It had a court house, jail and stray pen. Its courts were regularly organized and it had its full complement of officers. Justices of the Peace, listers, constables and overseers of the poor were elected or appointed in every township. Road supervisors and fence viewers held certificates of their appointment. Immigrants poured into the county and its lands were being gradually taken up. Two villages, New Castle and West Liberty, had started on an equal race. John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. The county, for legislative purposes, was part of the senatorial district composed of Rush, Henry, Marion, Madison, Shelby, Decatur and Johnson counties, and for the election of a representative formed part of a district composed of Rush, Henry, Decatur and Shelby counties. James Gregory was the first senator and William Hendricks, afterwards governor, the first representative. The Indiana Gazetteer estimated the population of the county, in 1825, at twenty-five hundred. At the election for governor and other officers, held this year, the total vote cast in the county was 366. The political affiliations of the earliest voters of the county were largely with the Whig party, and at this first gubernatorial election after the organization of the county, James B. Ray, Whig, received 303 votes, and Isaac Blackford, Democrat, 63. The next election for governor was in 1828, when in a total vote of 584, Ray, the Whig candidate, received 479 votes, Conly, the Democratic candidate, 68, and Moore, a third party candidate, 37. This disparity in the vote of the political parties was not, however, long maintained.

The early settlers had a due veneration for the subject of religion, yet there were among them, as in every frontier population, some persons whose lives would not have borne the closest scrutiny. Profanity was not uncommon, and except among the Quakers, the use of intoxicating liquors well-nigh universal, yet a high regard for truth and strict notions of honor in business transactions prevailed; the latch string was always out, and the laws of hospitality almost sacredly observed. And while courts were being organized, public buildings erected and the civil government of the county established, the founding of churches and schools was not overlooked. The circuit-rider and preachers of different denominations had come into the county almost as early as the first inhabitants and in the stillness of the Sabbaths religious services were conducted in the log meeting houses and in many humble homes. The Quakers from Carolina, seeking a land of freedom, the Methodists, ever pioneers in the cause of Christianity, the Baptists, with their strong faith and severe ideas of morality, and the German Baptists or Dunkards, in plainness of dress and speech and in their temperate lives not unlike their Quaker neighbors, were earliest among the Christian denominations in the county.

The Friends held religious services at the house of William Charles near Hopewell, in Dudley township, as early as 1822, and the Methodists had religious services in New Castle the same year. The Methodists held frequent services at West Liberty as early as 1823, and perhaps the year before, but the first permanent place of worship in the county was the Friends meeting house of [illegible] built in 1823 on the land of Richard Ratliff in Dudley township. The next year the Friends erected a log meeting house on Flat Rock in the [illegible] New Castle [illegible]. In the same year the Methodist church [illegible] was organized with [illegible] Rice as the first minister. In 1825 the German Baptists organized a church in Liberty township and the Baptists of Henry township erected a church east of New Lisbon the same year. John Shortridge and [illegible] Shortridge, one of the [illegible] commissioners of the county, were preachers in this church. In 1825 the Friends held their first meeting at [illegible] Spring in Harrison township [illegible] which is one of the most prosperous in the county.

Duck Creek was [illegible] meeting by the Friends in July, 1826, although [illegible] three years before this time [illegible] held meetings at Spiceland as early as 1827 or 1828, but the Spiceland meeting was not organized until 1829. In May, 1828, the Lebanon Baptist church in Prairie township was organized by Jesse [illegible] at his residence, and for years he was one of its most zealous and able preachers. In 1831 this church erected its first house of worship. Elder Elijah Martindale, of the Christian church, preached at the home of Mrs. Buck, a member of the Christian church, living near New Lisbon, as early as 1826, and in his Autobiography speaks frequently of Baptists and members of that branch of the Christian church sometimes erroneously called New Lights, who came to hear him preach. A Baptist church was established at Knightstown as early as 1828. The records of the recorder's office contain the record of the election of trustees for the Church of Christ on Symons Creek, held on September 13, 1828. This record shows that William Hendricks, Joseph G. Cooper and Abijah Hammer were chosen trustees. In 1831 or 1832 a separation in the Friends meeting at Greensboro took place, the followers of the doctrines of Elias Hicks withdrawing from the established meeting. As early as 1832 the Presbyterians organized a church at West Liberty, which was soon afterwards removed to Knightstown.

New Castle and West Liberty were the principal villages in the county, yet Knightstown was platted as early as 1827 by Waitsel M. Cary; Ogden, originally called Middletown, by Hiram Crum, in 1829; M[illegible]town, in 1829, by Jacob Koontz, and Lewisville, by Lewis Freeman and James B. Harris, in December of the same year. There was also a little cluster of cabins on Duck Creek, where Greensboro was afterwards laid out, as early as 1823. These villages were mere hamlets where the early settlers traded, yet New Castle, by reason of its being the county seat, was a place of considerable importance. For three years the Board of Justices directed the administrative affairs of the county, when the legislature restored the Board of Commissioners in August, 1827. James Fort, Elisha Shortridge and Abraham Heaton were the members of the new Board, and this important body of officials has ever since been maintained. Two years later the legislature created the office of probate judge, with exclusive jurisdiction of the probate affairs of the county, and in 1829 Jesse H. Healey, who was the first sheriff, was elected to this new judicial position, the duties of which had heretofore been performed by the associate judges of the circuit court.

The census of 1830 showed the population of the county to be 6,4[illegible]. The valuation of the real and personal property of the county had greatly increased. The log court house had become too small for the transaction of the business of the circuit and commissioners' courts and ill supported the dignity of the growing county. The Board of Commissioners, recognizing the public need, in the latter part of 1831 took the necessary steps for the erection of a new court house to be built of brick, and awarded the contract to Nathan Crawford for $5,315. The contract provided that the interior work should be completed on or before January 1, 1834 and the entire building before January 1, 1836. The building was designed by Robert Murphy and was forty feet square and two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola, octagonal in form, eight feet in diameter and twenty feet high. The building stood a little east of where the present court house stands. The entrance was on the east side, through large folding doors. The lower story contained the court room, and looking toward the entrance was the judge's stand, much elevated above the floor, while a partition of banisters separated the bar from the spectators, for whom benches rising one above another were provided. The building seems not to have been erected according to the specifications, for the amount paid for its construction was reduced to $[illegible]. The building contained no public offices.

At a later period a one-story brick building, eighteen by thirty-eight feet, south of and fronting in a line with the new court house, was built by Thomas Ginn, for the [illegible] at an expense to the county of $[illegible]. In 1847 [illegible] in the spring of 18[illegible].

Each year witnessed an increase in the wealth and population of the county whose progress and development continued without special incident. The farms, where are now bounded fields of corn, wheat and meadow lands, the orchards fragrant in season with the apple blossom, and the substantial homes with all the comforts and luxuries of a high degree of civilization, were but slowly created. To clear away the forests was the labor of a generation, and where now splendid gravel roads traverse the county there were for many years but tortuous ways through the woods, but slightly marked, or the corduroy roads of a later period. The first homes of the pioneers had been the cabins near which were built the strong stables and pens for their few domestic animals. These cabins, often with but a dirt floor, generally contained but a single room with a great fireplace at one side. The furniture was scant and of the plainest kind, the wearing apparel for men and women homespun and of the coarsest material, yet food of a wholesome kind was always plentiful and the early inhabitants endured their privations with cheerfulness, for it must not be supposed that the chalice of life held only bitter draughts for the pioneers and their families, for on the long winter evenings the young men and women in the different neighborhoods were accustomed to assemble at some neighbor's, and when seated around the great fireplace sociability was wont to reign supreme, and cider, apples and nuts increased the good cheer, and the first note on the violin of some old-fashioned tune was the announcement of the merry quadrille.

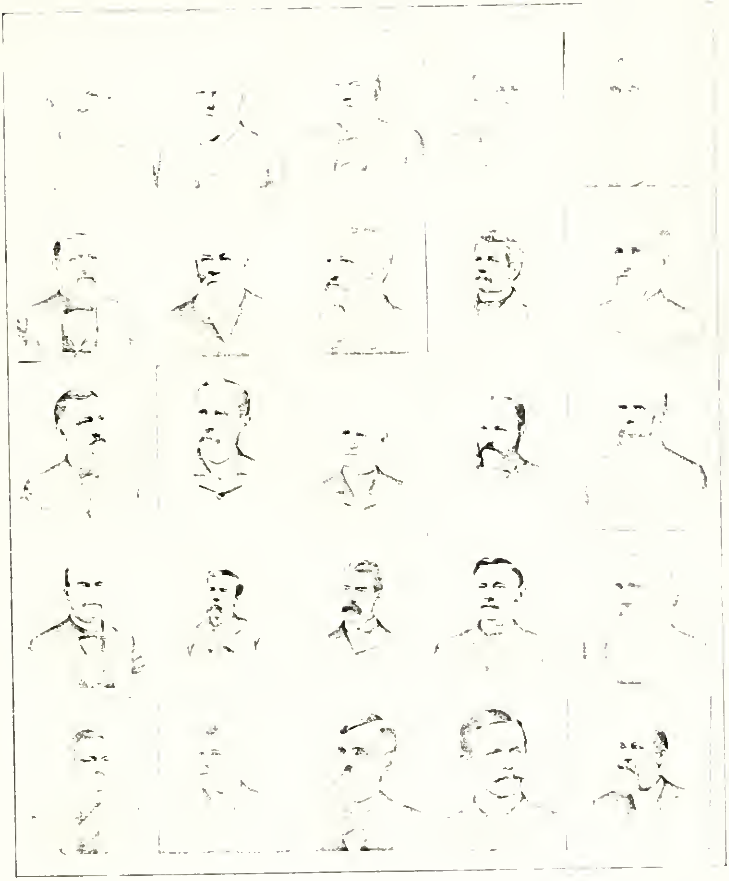
Men and women were appreciated at their true worth and artificial distinctions of society scarcely known. The log rollings, the house raisings, the watches in sickness and the meetings in the humble churches developed the highest neighborly qualities. Each year saw new churches founded and schools established, and the spelling schools and singing schools and the pleasures of the woods and streams furnished agreeable and healthful diversion. Homes whose corner stone was mutual love and trustfulness were founded each year, children were born and children were given in marriage, and death which attends every age and clime visited the homes of the early settlers, and here and there in the woods little graveyards were begun. The early inhabitants engaged as assiduously in politics as their descendants, and the party conventions and elections for state, county and township officers were attended with as great zeal, if not intrigue, as the conventions and elections of a later period.

As early as 1833 there were five postoffices in Henry county. Isaac Bedsaul was postmaster at New Castle, John McColly at Knightstown, Lewis C. Freeman at Lewisville, William Reagan at Greensboro and Joshua Willetts at Middletown. The mails of early days were slow and but few newspapers circulated. A few copies of the National Intelligencer and Liberty Hall, afterwards the Cincinnati Gazette, and of the weekly Journal and Sentinel of Indianapolis, and of New York and Philadelphia papers, circulated within the county. The early records show that the legal notices required by law to be given were published in the Western Times, printed at Centerville, the Richmond Weekly Intelligencer, the Indiana Statesman, published at Connersville, and in the Rushville Gazette. But in 1832 a newspaper, called the Federal Union, was established at Knightstown by Grant and Mitchell, the former of whom was a physician and the latter a printer. It languished for want of support and soon died, when Thomas J. Langdon established a paper called the Banner, shorter lived than its predecessor. The next venture in journalism in the county was the establishment of a newspaper, called the New Castle Banner, at the county seat, in 1836, by John B. Swazey, publisher, with Alfred Johnson Cotton, a Methodist preacher, as editor. The paper was professedly independent in politics, and after a brief existence suspended publication. In 1837 Tisdale Dean Clarkson, a practical printer, began the publication of the Indiana Sun, at Knightstown, and after a year or two sold the paper to John W. Grubbs and Arnold Hinman, the former a practical printer and a young man of much promise and the latter a Yankee schoolmaster. The publication of the Sun was continued through 1839 and the memorable political campaign of 1840, in which it espoused the cause of Harrison and Tyler, and on June 10, 1841, the name of the paper was changed to the Indiana Courier. In December of the same year the material of the Courier office was removed to the county seat, and on December 11, the first number of the New Castle Courier was issued. Mr. Grubbs possessed great force of character and more than ordinary ability, and under his management the Courier became an important factor in the political and intellectual history of the county.

The census of 1840 showed the population of the county to be 15,128, an increase in ten years of 8,630. There had been a corresponding increase in the wealth of the county. The records of the earliest assessments of taxes are not preserved. The oldest tax duplicate in existence being that of 1841, which was made, existing files show, by Eli Murphey, clerk of the circuit court, and delivered to Joshua Holland, treasurer of the county. There were no municipal corporations then and but ten townships, for the townships of Spiceland, Jefferson and Blue River were not yet created. The number of polls in the county this year was 2084, and the total valuation of property, real and personal, $2,376,450, distributed by townships as follows: Wayne, $416,613; Franklin, $315,005; Dudley, $229,092; Liberty, $295,445; Henry, $203,125; Greensboro, $141,680; Harrison, $116,640; Fall Creek, $203,081; Prairie, $229,956; Stony Creek, $110,210. The total taxes levied were $14,775.61. Wayne, Franklin, Dudley, Liberty and Prairie townships all surpassed Henry in the assessed value of their property. The rates of taxation for the year were forty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, for state purposes, ten cents for county purposes and five cents on lands owned by non-residents for road purposes. No township or school taxes were levied until several years later. Four-fifths of the wealth of the county in 1841 consisted in its farms and unimproved lands, yet according to the census of the previous year the county contained nine grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills, seventeen dry goods and grocery stores and thirty-one manufacturing establishments.

While each year had witnessed the opening up of new farms, yet the greater number of land sales within the county were made during the years 1835 and 1836, and it was not until 1839 that all the government lands within the county were taken up, yet portions of school sections remained unsold as late as 1844. With the material advancement of the county and increase in population the intellectual and moral advancement kept pace and within the previous decade the Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Christians and Presbyterians had organized many new churches, while the Wesleyan Methodists, the United Brethren, the Lutherans and other Christian denominations had also established churches throughout the county.

The early physicians of the county were a most useful and influential body of men, who, in the alleviation of suffering and bringing solace and relief to the sick, in a period when the comforts of life were not always accessible, rendered a great service to their fellow men. The first physicians in New Castle were Joel Reed, John Elliott, James V. Wayman, Andrew J. Clawson, John Darr and Thomas B. Woodward; at Knightstown, Robert Butler, Joseph M. Whitesell, Verling Kersey, Benjamin Duncan and George W. Riddell; at Spiceland, S. T. Sharp and James Cochran; at Middletown, Joseph Henry, George W. Ballinger, John Horn, Albert G. Preston, John S. Gaysinger, William F. Boor, Luther W. Hess, who afterwards removed to Cadiz, John Rea, who afterwards removed to Lewisville, and Roland T. Summers; at Ogden, John Lewis; at Rogersville, William M. Kerr, who was the pioneer physician in the north-eastern part of the county; at Blountsville, Solomon Andrews and John Hall; at Cadiz, Samuel Ferris, who remained but a few months, John C. Beck and Luther W. Hess; at New Lisbon, Benjamin Harrison, William H. Coster and John P. Taylor; at Raysville, Henry Terrell; at Greensboro, Joseph Iddings, A. H. Hiatt and Zimri Newby; at Lewisville, Thornton A. Johnson, James M. Montgomery, Thomas N. Jones, Elisha Van Buskirk, Shelby Jones, Townsend Ryan, John Rea, Benjamin F. Flinn and Silas Kersey; at Sulphur Springs, John S. Vestal, and in Liberty township, Isaac Mendenhall. Daniel H. Stafford, who was the pioneer physician of the Physio-Medical school, settled in Franklin township at an early period. Prior to 1840, the leading remedies of the early doctors were calomel, jalap, tartar emetic and Peruvian bark. The lancet was much used, for bloodletting was universal and blisters often resorted to. The diseases prevalent in the early settlement of the county were largely malarial in their origin and inflammatory in their action, and the depletory treatment of early times did not then seem so inappropriate as at a period when the conditions of life had greatly changed. Most of these early doctors kept pace with the progress of medical science; and among the earlier as well as the later physicians of the county have been many skillful and accomplished practitioners.



PHYSICIANS.

John Ray,
New Castle

E. T. Mendenhall,
New Castle

S. Pickering,
New Lisbon

Amos B. Ballard,
New Lisbon

J. L. McSherley,
Sulphur Springs

Wm. M. Bartlett,
Lewisville

Wilson Hobbs, dead
Knightstown

Orville W. Hobbs,
Knightstown

D. Clapper,
Mooreland

B. O. Post,
Sulphur Springs

W. F. Boor,
New Castle

Geo. W. Burke,
New Castle

Samuel Ferris,
New Castle

E. S. Ferris,
New Castle

I. N. Hollinger,
Blountsville

John F. Thompson,
New Castle

Jas. A. Stafford,
Millville

Oscar K. Guyer,
Lewisville

C. G. Bartlett,
Lewisville

W. Horace Stafford,
Straughn

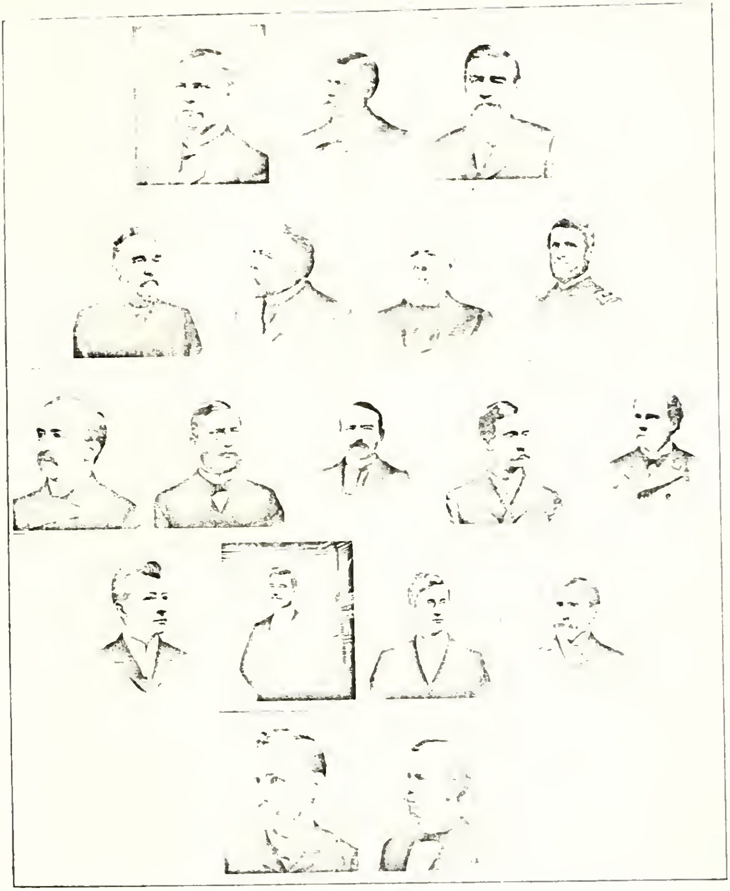
H. M. Crouse,
Knightstown

F. L. Thornburgh,
Middletown

T. W. Gronendyke,
New Castle

Joseph Weeks,
Mechanicsburg

L. A. Winston,
Knightstown



BENCH AND BAR.

M. E. Forkner, New Castle
Eugene H. Bundy, Circuit Judge
Joseph M. Brown, New Castle

D. W. Chambers, New Castle
T. B. Redding, New Castle
M. L. Bundy, New Castle
William Grose, New Castle

Adolph Rogers, New Castle.
John M. Morris, New Castle
L. P. Mitchell, New Castle
F. E. Beach, Prosecuting Attorney
L. P. Newby, Knightstown

Wilbur Woods, Knightstown
Clay C. Hunt, New Castle
E. A. Nation, New Castle
W. O. Barnard, New Castle

J. L. Shelton, Knightstown
W. R. Steele, Knightstown

CHAPTER IV—Continued

The records of the early courts show that many lawyers who were eminent in the state and nation were admitted to the bar and practiced in the courts of the county, among them such distinguished names as James Noble, James Rariden, Charles H. Test, Martin M. Ray, James B. Ray, Oliver H. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel Bigger, Samuel W. Parker, David Kilgore, John S. Newman, Jesse P. Siddall, Andrew Kennedy, Samuel E. Perkins, Thomas D. Walpole, Walter March, Silas Colgrove, Joseph S. Buckles, Thomas J. Sample and Oliver P. Morton. On Sunday afternoons before the commencement of the terms the inhabitants of the county seat were wont to assemble at the taverns to see these notable persons with their inseparable saddle-bags and green leggins, coming in on horseback, as they rode from circuit to circuit. The attorneys residing within the county who were admitted to the bar prior to 1850 were, [illegible], James Greene, Samuel C. Sample, [illegible] A. Eaton, David Macy, Jehu T. Elliott, Eli Murphey, Thomas J. [illegible], Caleb B. Coe, Ralph Berkshire, Robert M. Cooper, Edmund Johnson, Philemon Bliss, Morrison Rulon, George W. Julian, Martin L. Bundy, William Grose, Montgomery P. Hand, Matthew S. Ward, William Henderson, Joshua H. Mellett and George W. Scott. Within the next ten years, Elijah B. Martindale, Miles L. Reed, David Nation, George A. Johnson, Samuel M. Taylor, Thomas B. Redding, Simon T. Powell, James Brown, Andrew T. Pentecost and George W. Lennard were admitted to the bar. Some of these persons sojourned but a short time in the county, while others were not engaged actively in the practice of law. Many of these early lawyers were men of great legal acumen, and of those who continued to reside within the county Jehu T. Elliott became judge of the circuit court and later of the supreme court of the state. Martin L. Bundy became judge of the court of Common Pleas and afterwards engaged in other pursuits. Edmund Johnson, Eli Murphey and Simon T. Powell retired from the practice of law for other vocations. William Grose became judge of the court of Common Pleas; Joshua H. Mellett became judge of the circuit court. George W. Lennard became colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and in the war for the Union gave up his life upon the altar of his country, while James Brown and Thomas B. Redding have achieved honorable success in the profession.

In the presidential election of 1840 the total vote of the county was 2491. Of these, 1652 were cast for William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, and 839 for Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. There were, however, in the county many voters, who, while adhering to the old parties, regarded slavery with aversion and viewed with alarm its growing power, and in the congressional election of 1841, there was a protest at the ballot box against the doctrines of the leading parties on the slavery question and in a total vote of 1880 cast in the county, Daniel Worth, the Abolition candidate, received 45 votes. This growing sentiment seriously impaired the strength of the Whig party in the county, and in the presidential election of 1844, Henry Clay received 1458 votes, James K. Polk 1005, and James G. Birney, the Freesoil candidate, 188. In the presidential contest four years later the vote for Zachary Taylor, Whig, was 1115, for Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1065, and for Martin Van Buren, the Freesoil candidate, 455. The Whig party was already in its decadence in the county and throughout the nation.

The Whigs, from the organization of the county, had been in the ascendency, yet at the election of 1851, the Democrats, with the assistance of the Freesoil voters, had elected Ezekiel T. Hickman, of Prairie township, state senator; Isaac H. Morris, of Knightstown, representative; Joshua Johnson, of Liberty township, sheriff, and Jesse Paul, of Dudley township, commissioner. The leaders of the dominant party embraced such men as Jacob Parkhurst, Robert M. Cooper, Marble S. Cameron, Jesse B. Hinshaw, John H. Bales, Butler Hubbard, Daniel Mason, Morris F. Edwards, Jesse Swain, Ithamer W. Stewart, Nathan H. Ballenger and Milton Peden of Wayne township; Lewis C. Freeman, Isaac Parker, Gabriel Cosand, Samuel B. Binford, Jesse W. Baldwin, James Bell, William L. Houston, Samuel W. Stewart, Jeremiah Howe and James Miner of Franklin; Enoch Nation, Merriman Straughan, Abel Nation, Pierce Hall, William B. Hedges and John Straughan, of Dudley, Thomas R. Stanford, Isaac Brown, Thomas Holliday, John Marshall and Luke Wiles, of Liberty; Jesse H. Healey, Joel Reed, Samuel Hoover, John Powell, Col. Ralph Berkshire, Stephen Elliott, Wilson Cliff, Jehu T. Elliott, Eli Murphey, Samuel Hazzard, Jacob Brenneman, Joshua Holland, Martin L. Bundy, Jason Williams, John W. Grubbs, [illegible] Scott, [illegible] W. Shelley, Joshua H. Mellett and Simon T. Powell, of Henry; Matthew M. Kinney, Enoch Hoover, James W. Crowley, David Palmer, [illegible] Henderson, Thomas Reagan, Jacob S. Elliott and David W. Scott of Greensboro; Dempsey Reece, David Pickering, John Cope, [illegible] L. W. McKee, [illegible] W. McKee, [illegible] Phelps of Harrison; [illegible] Summers, Joseph Yount, Simon Summers, Chauncey H. Burr, [illegible], Daniel C. Sherman, Samuel H. [illegible] and Thomas N. Walcott, of Fall Creek; Adam Barrett, William A. Boor, Reuben H. Peters, Samuel S. Cranaday of Prairie; Joshua Wellborn, William W. Williams, John Davis, Robert L. Hudelson, Andrew H. Redd, John C. Hudelson and Christopher Swain, of Spiceland; [illegible] Hodgin, [illegible], William M. Kerr, James Murray, [illegible], Alvin S. [illegible], Andrew Boyd and Col. A. R. A. Thompson, of Stony Creek; William S. Yost and William B. Whitworth, of Jefferson; Nathan Day, William Hodson, Samuel Catlin, Philip Moore and [illegible], of Blue River.

The Democratic party, which had in its ranks but one-seventh of the voters of the county in 1828 was, twenty years later, owing to the growing Freesoil sentiment which depleted the ranks of the Whig party, but slightly in the minority in the county. Among the men conspicuous in the councils of the party in the early period of the county's history were Isaac H. Morris, Fielding L. Golde, Henry Bigler, Daniel Monroe, Henry B. Ramsey and Alexander B. Poston of Wayne township; Joseph Farley, Joseph Copeland, Robert Fletcher and Monroe Ballard of Franklin; Jesse Paul, John M. Whissler and Charles T. Gough of Dudley; Samuel D. Wells, Green T. Simpson, John Hunt, Joshua Johnson and Micajah Forkner of Liberty; Miles Murphey, Edmund Johnson, John Taylor, Henry Shroyer, Andrew J. Clawson and William Brown of Henry; John Polk of Greensboro; [illegible] Cooper and Alcibiades Wyatt of Harrison; Abraham Diploye, Dr. John S. [illegible] and Charles McDorman of Fall Creek; Col. Jesse Lee, William [illegible], Milton Wayman, Joshua Hickman, Ezekiel T. Hickman and Jeremiah Veach of Prairie; Levi Butler of Spiceland; James Current of Stony Creek; Abraham W. [illegible], Michael Swope, Leonard Edleman, Joseph Funk and Andrew Maddy of Jefferson and Thomas M. Sears of Blue River. These men, together with their political associates, without hope of political reward, were ever loyal to the party which was as old as the government itself and maintained with zeal traditions and principles which they were proud to assert were the legacy of such patriots and statesmen as Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

The pioneers of the Freesoil movement in Henry county included such men as Walter Edgerton, Seth Hinshaw, Jonathan Bond, Emsley Brookshire, Greenlee Puckett, Benjamin Hinshaw, Miles Lamb, Caleb Wickersham, Mordecai Bond, Nathan Willetts, George B. Rogers, Enoch Macy, Shubal Julian, Alpheus Saint, Dr. John Dorr, James Paxton, Dr. A. H. Hiatt, M. L. Wickersham, Jonathan Hudelson, Thomas Teas, Aaron L. [illegible], Obediah Elliott, Joel Wright, William Saint, Jacob Burris, William Macy, Isaac Kinley and Cyrus C. Hinshaw. At Liberty Hall, in Greensboro, erected by Seth Hinshaw, many notable meetings were held by the anti-slavery pioneers of the county. These early abolitionists possessed the true martyr spirit and instead of being appalled by defeat were incited to renewed zeal in a cause which they believed little less than sacred, and lived long enough to see through the flames of civil war the full fruition of their efforts and the shackles stricken from four millions of slaves.

The election of 1852 sounded the death-knell of the Whig party and there was a general readjustment of party lines. The Republican party came into existence in 1854 and while a few Whigs like James A. Windsor and James Fletcher gave in their adherence to the Democratic party many Democrats in the county, including such men as Robert Boyd, Luther C. Mellett, James Wisehart, John R. Millikan, William Grose, Dr. William F. Boor, Nathaniel S. McMeans and Dr. Robert Griffis, who were opposed to the aggressions of the slave power, joined the new party, which was sweeping like wild-fire throughout the North and in the memorable presidential contest of 1856 the Freesoil movement for the time was checked, and Henry county cast 2,741 votes for John C. Fremont, Republican; 1,229 votes for James Buchanan, Democrat, and 49 votes for Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the American party.

The wealth of the county had greatly increased in ten years and the population in 1850 was 17,605. In the two previous decades several new villages had sprung up and Raysville, Greensboro, Hillsboro, New Lisbon, Blountsville, Cadiz, Lewisville, Woodville, Rogersville, Spiceland and Elizabeth City had become places of importance as trading points. From the five civil townships of Dudley, Wayne, Henry, Prairie and Liberty existing in 1823, the civil townships of Stony Creek, Fall Creek, Franklin, Greensboro, Harrison, Spiceland, Jefferson and Blue River had been successively created for the better administration of affairs.

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST SCHOOL—THE EARLY TEACHERS OF THE COUNTY—THE HENRY COUNTY SEMINARY—EARLY METHODS OF TEACHING—THE SCHOOLS AT NEW CASTLE, SPICELAND AND OTHER PLACES—LIST OF GRADUATES

WHILE the first thought of the pioneers who came to live in Henry County was to provide [illegible] for their families and [illegible] the education of their children, and held to [illegible] ship. The ordinance for [illegible] provided that [illegible] be reserved for the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] state [illegible] should provide for [illegible] of the state [illegible]

[illegible]

houses [illegible] here. In the [illegible] of 1822 the first school house in the county was erected. It was of [illegible] logs [illegible] and stood [illegible] south west of the present Presbyterian church. Here in the winter of 1823 Richard [illegible], the pioneer teacher of the county, a young man under thirty years of age and of [illegible] presence, taught the youth of the new community. Later on a new log school house was built near the western limits of the village. The second teacher in the new community was Abraham Elliott, afterwards prominent in the affairs of the county. Jesse H. Healey, William Conner and Reuel Colburn successively taught brief terms. When the log court house was abandoned for judicial purposes it served for a school house and John T. Elliott, William Way and Asahel Neal, a Baptist minister, taught in this building. The members of the Methodist church generously permitted the school to be transferred from the court house to their little frame church, and here Caleb H. Ogle, irreverently styled by his pupils Caleb H. S[illegible], taught a brief term. Laura Lasour, who afterwards taught at Knightstown, taught in the same building, and was the first female teacher in New Castle. While the early inhabitants were not wanting in chivalric sentiments, female teachers were regarded with slight favor. It was the revelation of a later period that woman, with her greater patience and purity and power of intuition, is the natural instructor of the young. Adaline Scott afterwards taught in the same building.

The second school house in the county was erected, it is believed, in Prairie township in 1824 on the land of Samuel Julian, about a mile south of where Mt. Summit was afterward laid out. Milton Wasson taught the first school here, and Jesse H. Healey was also an early teacher. Among the early teachers of this township were William Mellett, Felix Jeffries, John C. Melsker, John F. Johnson, William Phipps, a New England school-master who taught in a log school house near the Buck Creek prairie, Mary Moore, Joseph M. Hickman, James T. Moore, Virgil Hale, William S. Johnson, Stennett Guthrie, Charles De Cour, Jesse M. Reed and Luther Mellett. Schools were established very early in Dudley township, a log school house being built on Thomas Leonard's land as early as 1827. Thomas Leonard, Robert M. Cooper and Caleb Cope were among the early teachers. The Friends early established a school at Hopewell and William Johnson taught here as early as 1835, and was succeeded by John M. Macy, Robert Hall, Solomon Hastings, Anna Sweet, Greenlee Puckett, Joseph Gardiner and others. This school was one of the best in the county, and after the erection of the new building Cyrus Hodgin taught here.

The people of Spiceland township early gave attention to the education of their children, and Isaac Hodson taught a school here as early as 1828. Soon after the earliest settlement of the township the Friends erected a meeting house of hewed poplar logs on the grounds where the Spiceland Academy now stands. Isaac White and wife taught school in this building, and were succeeded by Levi Lane and Vierling Kersey, who was assisted by Esther G. White. Solomon Macy also taught here. M. C. White and Anna Macy, Robert Harrison, an Englishman, Drusilla Unthank, Rebecca Gordon, John M. Macy, Cyrus Johnson, Jeremiah Graham, Addison Coffin and Martha A. Macy, assisted by Martha Hoots, were teachers in this school. At a later period a plain frame building was erected and thus began this famous school. Among other early teachers of the township were Merrill Kent, James Bradley, Henderson Plummer and Davis Welborn.

The Friends built a log school house on the east bank of Duck Creek in Harrison township as early as 1834, and called it Clear Spring. Moses Rich was the first teacher, followed by Jabez Henley and John M. Macy. This was a good school for the times and after the earlier teachers came, Matthew Henley, Edmund Bowman, Price Wickersham, Elizabeth Ratliff, Sarah Ann Pitts and Sallie Price, and still later Seth Stafford taught an excellent school here. Caleb Gardner, an English school-master, taught a school in Fall Creek township as early as 1830, and other early schools were taught by Robert Price and Lewis Swain. Other early teachers in this township were Daniel Warner, Alex B. Watkins, Anderson Snowalter, William C. Fleming, Henry Shank, Daniel Patterson, Enos Adamson, Levi Hasty, Ezra Hinshaw, Sarah Long, Josiah Stock, Austin Stacks, James Heath, Austin Vanwinkle, John Harlan and Morton East. Among the early teachers of Jefferson township were David Prunty, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Cummins, George Hoover, Lafary Hale, Virginia A. Boren, Austin T. Vanwinkle, Joshua Lee, Jacob Hickman, Isaac Veach, James Hickman, John Cobb, John Ham, Joseph Fawcett, Barnes Palsey, Joseph Easter and Lucinda Bowers, while David Ferline and Jonathan Pierce, a soldier of the war of 1812, were the first teachers in Blue River township. The last named teacher taught school in a cabin on Little Blue River, near a large spring, as early as 1830. Other early teachers in this township were Thomas Harris, William Mellett, William Haynes and Oliver Holiday. Some of the early teachers of Stoney Creek township were Levi Littleton, William Murray, Cornelius Murray, Ralph Murray, Amos Warner, Phineas Gallahue and Pierre L. Means. Schools were early established in Greensboro township and among the early teachers were Edmund Bowman, Thomas Benson, Elwood Reagan, William Wales, and Amos Kenworthy. The school at Greensboro taught by Thomas [illegible] was [illegible] above the average schools of the times. Schools were established in Franklin township as early as 1832, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Rich Square Meeting of Friends was established. The earliest teachers here were [illegible] Parker, [illegible] Hannah Wickersham, Frederick Needham, Lydia Wilson, Thomas S. White, Robert Hall and Samuel Stewart. The early teachers in Harrison township were William [illegible], [illegible] Moses McKee, [illegible] Michael Hendricks, [illegible]. Among the early teachers of Liberty township were Elijah Martindale, [illegible] Wales, David [illegible], Lewis Brown, William D. Wales, William N. [illegible] and William W. Wales.

As early as 1826 Miss C[illegible], a daughter of one of the early settlers, taught a school in Wayne township, and was the first female teacher in the county. There is some controversy as to whether this school was taught in Knightstown or West Liberty. Between the years 1828 and 1840, William Edmondson taught a school [illegible] five years in the old Baptist church at Knightstown. From 1829 to 1832 Dr. Heath and Mrs. Willetts were the next teachers. The first school house in Knightstown was erected in 1832. Henry Carroll was the first teacher in the new building and classes were formed in the common branches and Latin. Orinda Church and Rebecca Church and Ruth Hart were the next teachers. In 1838 Laura Lasour and Deborah Lasour taught in this building and instruction was given in some of the higher branches and needle work. Other teachers here were Mr. Baudrum, Dr. Burroughs and Miss Carey. From 1835 to 1851, an important school was maintained in the old female seminary building, and in it were maintained schools for both sexes and a school exclusively for young ladies. The teachers from 1838 to 1850 were Arnold Hannum, Philemon Bliss, E. M. Travis, Pike Hand, Esquridge Hall, John Lamb, the Misses Pease, the Misses Babbitt, the Misses Landon and others. The old Methodist church also served as a school house from 1841 to 1854 and James Burnsides, Mr. Stout and wife, Miss Barnes and Mrs. Abbott taught here. The old Lutheran church was used for school purposes from 1846 to 1850 and Samuel Hutton, William Cassiday, and Col. John J. Lehmanowski, a Pole who had served under Napoleon, taught here. The Universalist church was also used as a school building at a later period and Pike Hand, James Burnsides, Miss Angie Bell and one or two others taught here from 1845 to 1854. In private dwellings and in rooms over stores successful schools were taught from 1843 to 1850 by Miss Eliza Holman, Mrs. Harvey Bell, Cynthia Barrett, Miss Campbell and by two teachers named Scott and Frazier.

These early schools rarely lasted more than two months, and the instruction given was of the most elementary kind. Pupils studied aloud and the schools sometimes seemed like miniature Bedlams. Many of the early teachers in the new communities of the West were adventurers from England, Scotland and Ireland, but many of the early teachers of Henry county were above the average pedagogues of the times and several of them, especially in the Quaker settlements, were residents of the county, and became its foremost citizens. The modern appliances for teaching were unknown. The school houses were rude cabins. The seats were rough benches without backs and there were no desks. Rough boards supported by pegs driven into the wall, were used by the pupils learning to write. A great fireplace was at one end of the cabin, and the pupils in cold weather huddled around the crackling fire of logs. Scanty light was admitted through the openings of greased paper, and corporal punishment was universal. These schools were supported mainly by tuition and the pay of the early pedagogues was but meager, although existing laws made some provision for the creation of a permanent school fund derived from the sales of the sixteenth sections of the congressional townships and the sales of the saline lands, and from the bank tax funds, fines and forfeitures, and commutations for military service. At a later period the interest on one half of the Surplus Revenue Fund paid to the state was devoted to the support of the public schools and this sum was managed successively in Henry county by Jonathan Macy, Wilson Clift and Martin L. Bundy, and subsequently became a part of the common school fund.

One of the first acts of the Board of Commissioners was to appoint superintendents of the school sections of the county, and as early as 1824 Matthew Williams was appointed a trustee of the Seminary fund, under a law providing for the creation of a fund for county seminaries. John Smith was appointed a trustee in 1825, Jacob Thornburgh in 1826 and Elisha Long in 1827. In 1834, ground on which to erect a county seminary was purchased in New Castle, and in the same year a two-story brick building about thirty by forty feet was erected on this lot, which is now the site of the present High School building. This school was known as the Henry County Seminary, and attracted students from all parts of the county and from adjoining counties. Samuel Hoover, afterwards judge of the probate court and clerk of the circuit court, was the first teacher in the new seminary, and was succeeded by William G. Henry, a young Virginian, and then came Charles Elliott, a native of Ireland. George W. Julian, afterwards a distinguished member of congress, Nimrod H. Johnson, Joseph J. Sage, Levi Lamb, Simon T. Powell, afterwards clerk of the circuit court and prominent in the affairs of the county, were successively principals of the seminary prior to 1844. During this time the office of seminary trustee had been filled by such worthy citizens of the county as Henry Pierce, Joshua Willetts, Joseph Rodman, Thomas Leonard, William Shannon, John Powell, Eli Murphey, John Shroyer, Henry Llewellyn, Lorenzo D. Meek, Elijah Stout, George B. Rogers and George Corwine.

The early laws contained no provision for the examination of teachers, but in 1836 the judge of the circuit court was empowered to appoint three school examiners, and Judge Bigger, afterward governor, appointed John T. Elliott, Martin L. Bundy and Dr. Joel Reed, school examiners for the county. The county seminary under the existing laws was the most notable school in the county and after Simon T. Powell retired, John M. Barrett became principal in 1844. John Rea, afterward the successful physician and long the sincere friend of education, was the next teacher, and was succeeded by Isaac Kinley, a gentleman of varied attainments, who afterward left his impress upon the excellent Union school of Wayne township. John Rea succeeding Mr. Kinley, again became principal of the seminary. In 1847 Thomas Rogers, an excellent teacher, assumed control of the school, remaining in charge for three years, and was succeeded by [illegible] Kinley, the last teacher in the old seminary building.

A report of the seminary trustees in 1847 shows that [illegible], geometry, astronomy, geography, English grammar, surveying, elocution, and all the common branches were taught in the county seminary, and

that "sixty scholars" were in attendance. The school at Knightstown also furnished instruction in some of the higher branches, but the branches taught in the other schools of the county, at this early period, were principally elementary. The text books were Webster's Spelling Book, the English Reader, Pike's Arithmetic and Kirkham's and Murray's grammars. The New Testament was a favorite book for reading classes and the Columbian Orator furnished themes for declamation.

While the early settlers were favorable to education, there was in the county and throughout the state a great diversity of opinion as to the methods of maintaining schools. The idea of maintaining schools by taxation and making them free early prevailed among the colonists of New England and Pennsylvania, but in the Southern states, where slavery dominated all social and political affairs, the free school system was not popular. But the Quakers, who have ever been the friends of education, predominated in Henry county, and when the question of free schools was submitted to a popular vote on the 6th day of August, 1849, the vote stood fourteen hundred and eleven in favor of, to thirteen hundred and eighty-three against public schools.

In 1850 the population of the county was more than seventeen thousand. It was an era of material as well as intellectual advancement, and while the schools of the county had greatly improved and better teachers were employed, the terms in the country districts were still brief, the log school-houses were yet in existence, and the appliances for teaching still inadequate. The schools at Knightstown, Middletown, Cadiz, Greensboro, Blountsville and Lewisville were moderately well supported, while the schools at Hopewell and Rich Square maintained under the auspices of the Friends were well attended, for the times. The new seminary building at New Castle was now completed. In September, 1850, James S. Ferris and Russell B. Abbott, both teachers of large experience, assumed control of the school, and the seminary now reached its highest point of excellence. One hundred and ninety-four pupils, coming from every part of the county and from adjoining counties, were in attendance at the first term. But a new era in the educational affairs of the state was dawning. A new constitution was adopted and the county seminaries were ordered to be sold and provisions were made by law for the levying of taxes for school purposes; and in conformity with the new law the county seminary was sold to the town of New Castle in 1853. The office of seminary trustee had been filled from 1844 until the county seminaries were abolished, by Samuel Reed, Miles Murphey, Joel Reed, Wilson Craft, William Henderson, Martin L. Bundy, Jacob Elliott, John W. Grubbs, Hiram A. Bundy, Stephen Elliott, Jacob Brenneman, John T. Elliott, William Murphey, Robert Boyd, Simon T. Powell and Jacob Byer and Joshua Holland, who were the last trustees.

The county seminary now became the New Castle Academy. James S. Ferris and Russell B. Abbott, assisted by an excellent corps of teachers, remained in charge of the school, and classes were formed in almost all the branches of an academic education. The higher mathematics were taught; the modern languages were embraced in the list of studies and classes in Latin read Viri Romae, Caesar, Virgil and Cicero's Orations, while the classes in Greek read Graeca Minora and Xenophon's Anabasis, and few teachers have left upon their pupils a more lasting impress for good than these excellent instructors.

New school laws were now enacted and provisions made for the levying of taxes for the building of school-houses and for the payment of teachers and the establishment of township libraries. The district schools were placed under the control of the township trustees, and within the next five years new school-houses were erected in almost every school district in the county. There was a corresponding advancement in the town schools, and about this time the Union Seminary in Wayne township was built, and with Rufus Davis, Isaac Kinley, David W. Chambers, Samuel Chambers, Milton Edwards, Mary J. Edwards, Lizzie Edwards, William W. Byers, Albert Johnson and others as teachers, became an important factor in the educational affairs of the county.

In 1855 Thomas B. Redding, assisted by John Cooper, became principal of the New Castle Academy and was followed by many excellent teachers, among whom were John J. Glenn, William D. Wiles, Elijah Evan Edwards, John F. Polk, William W. Cheshire, Joseph Brady, Thomas F. Smith, Thomas D. Tharp, E. J. Rice, William H. Page and Henry M. [illegible], the latter of whom deservedly stands in the front rank of educators. In 1873, a new law for the government of schools was enacted, providing for a more perfect system of schools in towns and cities and creating the position of superintendent of schools. George W. Hufford was the first superintendent in New Castle, and under his efficient supervision the course of study was systematized and arranged. From 1876, when Mr. Hufford retired from the schools, to 1888, the position of superintendent has been successively filled by William McK. Blake, William A. Moore, John W. Caldwell, Henry Gunder, Charles W. Harvey and William D. [illegible]. Since 1888 J. C. Weir has filled the position of superintendent with unusual ability, and the efficiency of the schools was never greater than now. Among the recent teachers in the High School, Mrs. Lois G. Hufford, Miss Carrie Stowe, John O. Reed and the Misses [illegible] White, Carrie Fisher and Mary I. Reed, Mrs. Rosa Mikels and U. S. Harden have done faithful and conscientious work. Two courses of study, an English and a classical course, have been adopted; and graduates from the classical department are admitted without examination to the freshman year of the leading colleges of the West.

The graduates of the school are: Class of 1875—Gertrude Leonard, Lizzie Ren; Class of 1876—George Scott, Minnie Burr, Flora Bond, Will C. Bond; Class of 1878—[illegible], Bertha [illegible]; Class of 1879—Rosa M. Redding, [illegible], Lizzie [illegible], Mary [illegible]; Class of 1880—Laura Mahon; Class of 1881—[illegible]; Class of 1882—Cora Spencer, Bertha Johnson, Ollie Sargent, Jennie Guthrie, James Kerr, Emma Shriner; Class of 1884—[illegible] Shriner, May Lessard, Cora Bowers, Leander Lavezzy, Anna Hosea, Carrie Harris; Class of 1885—Kate Saunders, Lillie [illegible], Percy Powell, Max Harris, Nora Redding, Helen Goodwin, Fannie Brown; Class of 1886—Kate Gibbons, Maude Estes, Horace Burr; Class of 1887—[illegible] Lavezzy, Opal Johnson, Georgia Reed, Lynn [illegible] Bond, Emma Jordan, [illegible]; Class of 1888—Grace L. Burr, Walter Chambers, Reed Ludwig, Arthur Lavezzy, Leona Morris, Mary McGuire; Class of 1889—Howard Powell, [illegible] K. Allen, Frank Pence, Kate Lyons, Grant Stewart, Nellie Scott, Frank Waxman, Bertha Redding, [illegible] Bowers, Bertha Harvey; Class of 1890—Martha C. Albertson, Everett Pickering, Jesse M. Franks, Valeta S. Arnold, Harry C. Pitman, Grace Rogers, Minnie M. Pitman, Florence Parker, Hugh R. Reeder, [illegible], Bertha Smith, Cora L. Shriner, Kate Shelley; Class of 1891—Jasmine Wilson, Oscar Lavezzy, Alice Mendenhall, Florence Lavezzy, Grace [illegible], Carrie Ellis, Blanche Morris, Edna Kinsey, James H. Jones, [illegible] Rogers, Marie A. Jennings; Class of 1892—Mae Herlman, Nora Reed, Allegra Parker, Florence Thornburgh, Edna F. Yates, Mayme McCready, Elizabeth H. Spencer, Fannie F. Shepherd, Grace A. Speakman, Mary E. Smith, Orlena K. Wisehart, Nellie K. Bundy, Stewart Runyan, Anna Redding.

As early as 1860 a new frame building was erected on what is now the site of the Spiceland Academy. Oliver White and Martha Hunt were the first teachers in the new building. The next school was taught by Eli Jay and Mahala Jay, followed by Oliver Bales and Martha H. Bales. In 1864 Clarkson Davis assumed control of the school and under his fostering care the school grew for twenty years, winning a reputation not confined by state lines. He had faithful and efficient coadjutors in such excellent teachers as S. C. Cowgill, Luzena Thornburgh, Edward Taylor, Morris P. White, Susan B. Unthank, Mattie Macy, William B. Morgan, Ludovic Estes, William T. Doggett, George W. Hufford, Sylvanus Wright and others. And during all this time Mr. Davis had the kindly and sympathetic assistance of his wife, Hannah E. Davis, who to a ripe scholarship united a discriminating judgment and zeal for the teacher's work. Clarkson Davis, for twenty years gave his whole heart to the up-building of the Spiceland school and few educators have exercised a more salutary influence upon the minds and lives of their pupils than this worthy man.

Since the death of Mr. Davis, in 1883, the school has been successively under the control of Thomas Newlin, Timothy Wilson, William P. Pinkham, and J. F. Brown, and continues to maintain its high character. The school has been incorporated and has an endowment fund of $5,000. It is under the control of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, which selects the Board of Trustees. The school has a well selected library of two thousand volumes; the course of study is a liberal one, and the alumni of the institution now number one hundred and thirty-six.

The graduates of the school are: Class of 1870—Eli U. Cook, John J. Stubbs; Class of 1871—Walter D. Jones, Alvin H. Jenkins, [illegible] Good, C. R. Dixon, Richard G. Boone, Dallas Sisson, Mary V. Ballinger, Louisa Wickersham, Lula Edwards; Class of 1872—Lindley H. Johnson, David H. Henley, Jacob Hill, Henry W. Painter, Robert G. Mitchell; Class of 1873—Sadie D. [illegible], Aaron B. Bell, J. Tilman Hutchins, John Pennington, Mary Stubbs, Nathan Williams, S. Carrie Talbert; Class of 1874—Alice Cary Coffin, Elvira Spencer, J. P. Edwards, William S. Moffitt, Edwin O. Kennard, Nathan Rosenberger, Winfield E. Jackson, D. C. Mitchell; Class of 1875—W. W. Gregg, William C. Pidgeon, Irvin Stanley; Class of 1876—Milton Roberts; Class of 1878—S. Etta Bogue, M. Belle Chambers, J. Pusey Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell, Flora Moore, John O. Reed, William Stafford, Fannie P. Thornburgh; Class of 1879—Jay A. Beck, Carrie M. Goodwin, Thomas Newlin; Class of 1880—J. Elmer [illegible], William N. Lamb, Nettie Lamb, Ada Grace Murphey, Emma Belle Roberts, Ida May Roberts, Frank Symons, Lamira Trueblood; Class of 1881—Oscar R. Baker, Corrie Bogue, Minnie F. [illegible], Carrie M. Unthank, Jesse A. Stratton; Class of 1882—Arthur H. Baily, J. Newton Barnard, Harriett Bogue, Hattie E. Dickason, Charles Newlin; Class of 1883—Anna [illegible] Hudelson, Ryland Ratliff, Julia Stafford, Emily Weeks; Class of 1884—Cora Kirk, Ella Stratton, Virginia Griffin, Isadore Hall, William [illegible], Charles B. Newby; Class of 1885—Mary L. Brown, Alfred Y. King, Oliver C. Steele; Class of 1886—L. Winnie Baily, Mattie E. Brown, Richard N. Broadbent, Elbert S. Griffin, Alonzo C. Hobson, John L. McNew, Russel Ratliff; Class of 1887—Herbert T. Baily, Clarence H. Beard, Anna K. Bogue, Luella M. Compton, Lizzie S. Hiatt, Minnie L. Miller, Bert Smith; Class of 1888—Rhoda M. Ballenger, Hannah L. Brown, [illegible] L. Brown, Jessie A. Butler, John C. Cook, Clara G. Edwards, L. Elva Elliott, J. A. Greenstreet, [illegible] E. Ratliff, H. H. Ratliff, H. H. [illegible], Charles L. Stubbs; Class of 1889—Laura Benedict, Blanche Braddock, Frank Copeland, Estella [illegible], [illegible] Gardner, Gertrude Gordon, Sue Griffin, Otis A. Stubbs, Mary A. White; Class of 1890—L. Ettie Butler, Elma Deem, Edwin B. Ratliff, Bonnie Stratton, S. E. Stubbs; Class of 1891—Ethel M. Copeland, [illegible] Edmundson, [illegible] Gardner, Charles N. Hardy, O. Alice Hiatt, Ernest R. Sisson, Alfred H. Symons, Mary M. [illegible], Clara Titus, Herbert Woodard; Class of 1892—Jesse S. Bailey, Clara Brown, Warren F. Evans, [illegible] R. Greenstreet, [illegible] Hinshaw, David N. Kemp, Alice C. Lawrence, Estella Symons, Alvin [illegible].

The Friends at Raysville early established good schools and among the teachers here were [illegible] Hall, Jacob [illegible], Benjamin Albertson and William Mendenhall and later [illegible] William Houghton, while from 1850 to 1858 the schools of Knightstown were taught in different places, the leading school being taught by William Hatch, a very successful instructor. This school was an excellent one and Isaac Kinley, [illegible] D. Morgan and others taught here for a time. Other teachers were Mrs. Grubbs, Miss [illegible], Miss Watson, Miss [illegible], Miss Healy, Miss Peck and [illegible], whom the pupils affectionately called "Teacher [illegible]." [illegible] was assisted in his work by his sister, Mrs. [illegible], and [illegible]. In 18[illegible] the Old Brick Academy was completed at a cost of [illegible], and dedicated with appropriate [illegible]

monies, and for the times was an excellent building. The principals of the Old Brick Academy from 1858 to 1877 were successively William Haughton, Robert Hall, Russell B. Abbott, Isaac Burton, James M. Conner, I. N. Hodson and Charles Hewitt. The first graduating class from the Knightstown schools completed their work in this building. In 1877 an elegant and modern school building was erected on commodious grounds. With the exception of a single year, when Michael Seiler was superintendent, Charles Hewitt has been continuously in charge of the school since 1871, a period of twenty-two years. His long employment, the large number of graduates and the admirable condition of the schools attest the efficiency of his work. The High School is a commissioned one, and its graduates in the Latin course are admitted, without examination, to enter the first collegiate year of several institutions of learning.

The members of the graduating classes of this school are: Class of 1877—Cora Heritage, Nannie Welborn, Lizzie King, Hattie Stewart, Emma Williams, Kate Birch, Leonidas P. Newby, Charles Hinshaw; Class of 1878—Ella Fisher, Maud Furgason, Lucy Hill, Fannie Morgan, Florence Heathe, Louis Bell, Love Crouse; Class of 1879—Lida Hinshaw, Minnie Barrett, Alice Myers, R. W. Lowery, Charles E. Welborn, Harry L. Hobbs; Class of 1880—Emma Edwards, Jennie Shields, Minnie Wright, Lottie Swaim, Maggie Hill, Birdie Welborn, Cary White, Joseph Kennard; Class of 1881—Anna Bowman, Elise Bowman, Ola Cameron, Maggie Cameron, Stella Charles, Carrie Church, Beckie J. Kearn, Carrie B. Lowery, May Whitesell, Wilbur Woods, Charles S. Waking; Class of 1882—Emma Byerly, Blanche Freeman, Elva Woods, Earl K. Gloss, Earl W. Reddick, Julius B. Thornton; Class of 1883—Carrie Barrett, Laura Ewing, John Forbes, Elsie Johnson, Susan Harris, H. I. Stuart, Josie Smith, Lena Vestal, Leora Watts, Nora Welborn, Everett Woods; Class of 1884—Roy Barrett, Maggie Boblett, Will Bowman, Hattie Bowman, Lonnie Breckenridge, Hattie Burk, Della Davis, Hugh H. Ewing, Minnie Furr, Herbert Hill, Minnie Johnson, Cora Kennard, Dorothy Lother, Rose Morris, Will E. Newby, Lizzie Welborn, Carrie White; Class of 1885—Carl Corwin, Anna Bell, Nellie Cook, Flora Furgason, Louis Armstrong; Class of 1886—Edward Byerly, Fannie Ballard, Myra Cook, Minnie Clifford, Edward H. Culbertson, Mary Forbes, Bessie Herrick, Earl E. Hinshaw, Jennie Hagert, Edward Homer, Cal Newby, Eva Pickering, Wrighter Steele, Anna Trueblood, Helen Talbert, Maggie Welborn, Claude E. Wilkinson, John H. Wegener; Class of 1887—Lida Applegate, John Butler, Jessie Baer, Minnie Bowman, Cora Charles, Ada Charles, Laura Edwards, Leona Furgason, Laura Hiett, Edward Harris, Will Keelam, Maude Leasure, Alice Pritchard, Ethan Scoville, Frank Steele, Grace Waits, Alice Whitesell, Lizzie Thistlethwaite; Class of 1889—Alice Baldwin, Ora Graf, Robert Heaton, George Overman, Alta Reddick, Aubrey Wilkinson, Charles Williams, Tillie Welborn, Anna Woods; Class of 1890—Bertha Breckenridge, Nellie Byerly, Grace Cunningham, Mattie Edwards, Mary Holt, Laura Howard, Essie H. Hubbard, Jessie Kurtz, Harry Lowery, Nellie Peden, Leroy Stigg, Mary P. Welborn; Class of 1891—Erma Addison, Charles A. Beard, Eva James, Lena Foer, Nellie Shanklin, Ada Symons, Adda Veach, Harry Vestal, Blanche Weasner, Nellie H. Woods; Class of 1892—Berta Adams, Lizzie Brooks, Sadie Byerly, Bessie Cameron, Alice Davis, Raymond W. Charles, Minnie Fort, Ona Graf, Marie F. Heaton, Clara Montique, Nellie Plant.

The Rich Square Academy in Franklin township has an academic department embracing an English and a Latin course, and in branches completed here pupils are admitted to Earlham college without examination. The graduates from the academic department are: Class of 1888—Maggie E. Stuart; Class of 1889—Aldo Gilbert, Mark Gilbert, Mary L. Jeffries, Claudius Hiatt, Rollin Stuart; Class of 1890—Ida Hiatt, Nettie Needham, Dorsey Conwell, Howard Gilbert, Llewellyn Hall, J. Adam Jeffries, Orville Pearl, Ray White, C. F. Wilson; Class of 1891—Olive Gilbert, Morton Gibbs, Tina Nicholson, Josie Paul, Anson White; Class of 1892—Etta Bell, Thomas Bail, Lucy [illegible], Wilson Gilbert, Elmer Hiatt, Enos Hiatt, Myrtle Riggle, Maggie Wiggs, Claude Wright; Class of 1893—Oliver K. Cosand, O. E. Haskett, Gertrude Meredith, Orla W. McGrath, Sadie Nicholson, Myrton L. Johnson.

The school at Middletown has for several years been one of the most important in the county and has recently taken an advanced position. An excellent brick school building of modern architecture has been erected and for four years the school has been under the control of William H. Sanders, superintendent, assisted by five teachers. A High School course embracing Latin and the higher branches has been adopted, and the first class, consisting of Laura J. Sanders, Maude Mackenzie and Frank Smith, graduated in 1892. The course of study, embracing a liberal course of instruction, has been extended from three to four years.

Good schools are maintained at New Lisbon, Straughn, Millville, Mooreland, Blountsville, Springport, Mt. Summit, Sulphur Springs, Honey Creek, Mechanicsburgh, Greensboro, Kennard, Maple Valley, Raysville, Ogden, Dunreith and Lewisville, while the district schools throughout the county have been brought to a high degree of excellence. A course of study for the district schools leading up to the township High School course has been adopted and four hundred pupils in the county have graduated in this course. With stricter requirements and the aid of teachers' institutes and teachers' reading circles, the standard of teachers has been raised, and for the school year ending in 1893, one hundred and seventy-three teachers were employed in the county, and the enumeration of pupils between the ages of six and twenty-one years was 7456.

The first school examiners were appointed by the circuit court, and were, Joel Reed, John T. Elliott and Martin L. Bundy. The law was subsequently changed and a single examiner appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The office in Henry county has been successively filled by Simon T. Powell, James S. Ferris, Russell B. Abbott, Thomas B. Redding, Isaac Kinley, Thomas Rogers, William M. Watkins, Henry M. Shockley, Daniel Newby and Clarkson Davis. In 1873 a more efficient school law was enacted and the office of school examiner abolished and that of County Superintendent created. Enos Adamson was the first incumbent of the new office, which has been successively filled by George W. Hufford, Timothy Wilson, William R. Wilson and Fassett A. Cotton. The permanent school fund of the county is $122,927.55 and is annually increasing.

In its revenues for school purposes, in the attainments and conscientious work of its teachers, in its systematized efforts and in the aspirations of its pupils, Henry county occupies, in educational affairs, a rank not excelled, and scarcely approached, by any other county in the state.

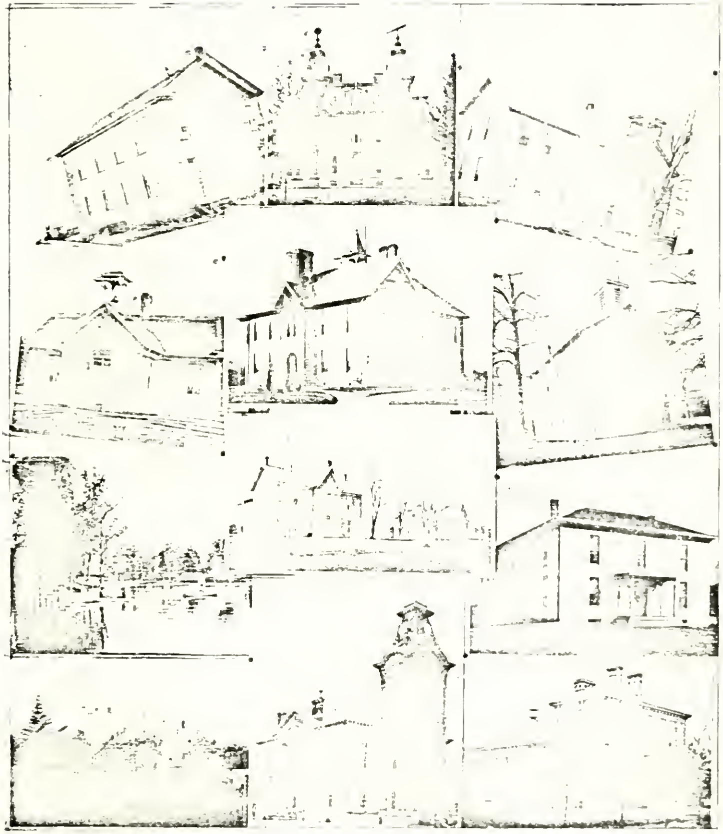
CHAPTER VI.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF DUDLEY TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP—WEST LIBERTY, KNIGHTSTOWN AND RAYSVILLE—HENRY TOWNSHIP—THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW CASTLE.

THE four civil townships of Dudley, Wayne, Henry and Prairie were created by the Board of Commissioners at their first meeting, June 11, 1822. Dudley township was first named in the record and was nine and one-half miles long and six miles wide. By the creation of Franklin township in [illegible] and the readjustment of its boundaries in 1842, when Spiceland township was created, it was reduced to its present area. John Hall and an [illegible] settler named Carter are the first persons who are known to have settled in the township prior to the land sales of 1821. The first land sold within the township was purchased by William Green, February 4, 1821, and this was the first sale of government lands in the new county. Several other entries of lands, which have been mentioned elsewhere, were made prior to September 1, and before the close of the year other entries were made in the township, some of which were by the following persons in the order named: John Gilliland, [illegible], Jeremiah Cox, John Green, William Reason, William McKinney, Josiah Gilbert, Exum Elliott, [illegible], Abel Pool and Daniel Paul. During the year 1822, sales of land were made to the [illegible] and others to Robert Williams, Joseph Cox, Thomas Bundy, Michael Swope, Thomas Symons, Benjamin Stratton, Jacob Hall, Richard Ratliff, John Pool, Jonathan Morris, Nancy and Mary [illegible], [illegible], Jonathan Ratliff, William [illegible], [illegible] Shortridge, Benjamin Paxson, Jesse Shortridge, William [illegible], William White, Isaac Hadley, Seth Nation, James Griffin, [illegible], John Norton, William Harvey, Maximilian White, John Paxson, Anthony Washington, and Peter Crum.

The first election in the township, for the purpose of selecting a justice of the peace, was held at the residence of Daniel Paul, which was about a mile northeast of the present site of Hopewell. The Commissioners appointed William McKinney and Garnett Hayden as the first overseers of the poor, and Richard Pierson and Robert Thompson as the first fence viewers and with the election of a justice of the peace the township organization was complete. The township was the gateway through which immigrants from the South and East came into the new county, the trails leading into it from the Whitewater Valley, and while the general surface of the township was [illegible] of the [illegible] of the county, and in early times its lands quite wet and there were no streams of importance to attract settlers, yet many of them halted here, and in 1823 Michael Swope, John Vandenbark, Jacob [illegible], Levi [illegible], Thomas Gilbert, Jonathan Justice, John Vanton, [illegible], William Hendricks, John Hayes and John B. Pendleton purchased lands within the township.

The third town projected in the new county was in this township, New Castle and West Liberty being the first. [illegible] May 27, 1822, the field notes of [illegible] southeast part of the township were [illegible] settled in the county [illegible] never got beyond its [illegible] on paper [illegible] as being located on the State road leading from



the Ohio line to Indianapolis [illegible]. The first [illegible] in this part of the county was established [illegible] the [illegible] Friends' meeting house erected on the land of Richard [illegible]. [illegible] came into the township during the first [illegible] of whom [illegible] Charles Scott, Sampson Nation, Joshua Hall, Jacob [illegible], Enos Nation, Caleb Cope, Richard Hawley, Benjamin Dennis, Hosea Hawley, Aaron [illegible], Joel Gilbert, Jesse Bundy, Jonathan Bundy, Thomas Leonard, Joseph R. Leakey, Abel Nation, Jesse Gilbert, William Stokes, Merriman Straughn, Thomas Reynolds, [illegible] Bundy, Robert Hess, John Paxson, Henry Pahn, Peter Winslow, one of the first colored men of the county, Samuel Stewart, John Bratway, James Macy, Jonathan Twenty, William Grose, and Jacob Swafford. Among other persons who came into the township a little later were William Butler, Phineas Hart, John Cook, Christian Herr, Daniel Ellabarger, John Rogers, William Cartwright, Aaron Gilbert, John Moulton, Asa L. Pass, William Waters, William Metcalf, David Taylor, William Ward, Nathaniel Teek, Jacob Tomlinson, John Elliott, and Joseph Vanuskirk.

There were many other brave hearted men who helped to clear away the forests and found the institutions of our society who settled in the township at an early period and who are equally worthy of mention, but to recount them all is impossible. The settlements in the upper portion of Dudley township and in Liberty township constituted what was known as the Leavell Neighborhood, which at the time of the first election and for many years afterward, exercised a commanding influence on the political affairs of the county. There were no mills in the township, and many of the early inhabitants took their grain on horseback to the old town of Vandalia, on West Fork, where Josiah Draper and Joseph Pitman, afterwards residents of Henry county, had erected a mill, while others went to Heaton's mill, on Buck Creek, near West Liberty, and some went as far as Connersville to have their grain ground.

The Quakers, from North Carolina, and the Baptists, from Virginia, established the first churches in the township, and soon afterward the Christians and United Brethren founded churches, and schools were established as early as 1827. Jamestown, corrupted into Jimtown, and known in later years as New Lisbon, was laid out in July, 1833, by James Tomlinson and William Crane. Five years later a postoffice was established here. The first elections had been held at Benjamin Stratton's, west of Hopewell meeting house, and about the year 18[illegible] the voting place was transferred to the country store of Daniel Reynolds, north of the meeting house and soon afterward to New Lisbon. About the year 1837 the first steam sawmill in the county was established here, which seemed a veritable wonder to the inhabitants. This village, one of the oldest in the county, is the center of a fine agricultural region, and in 1890 had a population of 183. It has an excellent new school house and the United Brethren and the Evangelical Association have churches here. Straughn, laid out in 1868, by John L. Starr, and named in honor of Merriman Straughn, is a pretty village on the National Road. The population in 1890 was 2[illegible]0. The Methodists and that branch of the Christian church called New Lights, have churches here.

Dudley township for agricultural purposes is unsurpassed in the county, and in every material respect ranks with the best. Two railroads, touching at New Lisbon and Straughn, traverse the township and excellent gravel roads extend in every direction. The population of the township in 1890, including New Lisbon and Straughn, was 1335 and in 1892 the assessed valuation of its property was $1,12[illegible],440.

Wayne township was next created and extended from the east line of Dudley to the Hancock county line, a distance of a little more than eleven miles, and was six miles wide. Blue River, Buck Creek and Montgomery's Creek flowed through the township, and its streams and valleys and hills no less invited the huntsman and trapper of early times than the agriculturist at a later period. Small bands of Indians hunted and fished along its streams and had their temporary habitations in the picturesque valley of Blue River, near the site of Raysville, and as early as 18[illegible] Daniel Heaton and Asa Heaton, the first white men who are known to have come into the county, engaged in trade with these inhabitants of the forest and soon afterward became permanent residents of the county.

With the creation of new civil townships, this township was reduced to its present area. After the lands of the township had been declared subject to entry, in 1821, more than twenty persons, as shown by the Tract Book, had purchased lands during the month of August, of whom Samuel Ferguson was the first. During the remainder of the year, John Freeland, Edmond Lewis, James Fort, Charles Smith and John Lewis entered lands within the present limits of the township. Samuel Ferguson, who had purchased the first land sold within the township, had the year previous, erected a double cabin near the mouth of Montgomery's Creek, and Samuel Goble, who was a member of the first Board of Commissioners, had also built a cabin and [illegible] as early as 1821. The excellent water power afforded by the streams of the township invited mills, and as early as 1822 Abraham Heaton had built a mill near the mouth of Buck Creek, which was the first mill in the county. During this year but eight land sales [illegible] the tract book, the purchasers being Rebecca Ross, [illegible] Brown, Allen Hunt, [illegible] Lewis, George Crouts, George Isham, [illegible] Ramsey.

After the creation of the township [illegible] two justices of the peace [illegible] Waits [illegible] July 6, and Abraham Heaton [illegible] Goble and Samuel [illegible] and Daniel Heaton, [illegible] constables were [illegible] Allen Hunt, Isaac [illegible] Porter [illegible] election was [illegible] and then at Solomon Byers [illegible] 1827, [illegible]

Parkhurst's residence. Raysville and Knightstown were alternately the next voting places until the latter [illegible] for some years the permanent and only polling place in the township.

As in the early history of [illegible] in the early history of the county the first roads led to mills, the first highway located being from New Castle to Shimer's Mill, and at their August session, 1822, the Board of Commissioners ordered a road established from New Castle to Abraham Heaton's Mills. This important thoroughfare followed the Blue River Valley along the east side of the river, passing the Shannon farm, the sites of what afterward became the Ross Mills, the Stone Quarry Mills and the White Mills, and had its terminus at the embryo village of West Liberty, which was platted the next year.

On April 8, 1823, the same day on which New Castle had its official birth, the plat of the old town of West Liberty was acknowledged by that sterling citizen, Samuel Ferguson, and was entitled "a record of that part of the town of West Liberty which lies in Henry county, Indiana," part of the town being in Rush county. The new town was about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the site on which Knightstown was afterwards laid out. Aaron Maxwell and Allen Hunt were the first merchants here, and as early as 1826 William Wirkoop obtained a license and opened a log tavern. Dr. John Elliott was the first physician, and in 1823 Dr. Joseph M. Whitesell located here, while in the same year Robert Woods opened a grocery here, and about the same time Bicknell Cole was appointed postmaster. Waitsel M. Cary, the founder of Knightstown, was an early resident and started here the first hatter's shop in the county, and Samuel Cary built the first sawmill in the county on Montgomery's Creek near by. For several years the village flourished and a score of cabins were built here, but with the opening of the National Road, and the establishment of Knightstown, it fell into decay and not a vestige now remains of this old town whose business projects and political meetings, whose pugilistic encounters and carousals of bibulous citizens for whisky was most freely dispensed here, form part of the history of three counties.

Each year witnessed a gradual increase in the population of the township, which in natural resources, in water power, and in variety of soil was unsurpassed, but the work of clearing away the forests, draining the low lands and opening up the neighborhood roads and bridle-paths progressed but slowly. Among the earliest settlers, and those who came in a few years later and settled in the township or its growing villages, were John Anderson, Daniel Jackson, John Manlove, Francis Fort, Isaac White, William Wright, Jacob Burris, William Macy, Andrew Byrkett, John H. Bales, Harvey Bell, Alpheus Saint, Henry Conklin, Mark [illegible], William Hatton, Orr [illegible], William Wilson, Elisha Scofield, Lewis Morris, Abraham Burris, Stephen Green, Samuel Overman, David Edwards, John D. Wank, John Stuart, Jacob Allee, Bazzell Boren, William Allee, [illegible] Billard, Samuel Charles, William Colgan, Uzziel Church, Alfred M. Brittain, Morris F. Edwards, Robert Scott, Milton Brown, William Edmondson, William G. Grubbs, George Hatton, Solomon Jessup, Nathan Macy, Robert Overman, Jacob Byrkett, Joseph Kellum, James Woods, Robert White, Henry Shinn, Henry B. Ramsey, Robert M. Cooper, William Pickett, Isaac Scott, Charles Rock, Alexander B. Boston, Ezra Smith, Jacob Vandenbark, Alexander Younts, Daniel Yeater, Caleb White, Joel Pusey, Isaac [illegible] and Eli Overman.

John Anderson, a native of Ireland, had settled as early as 1821, on the east bank of Blue River, and had dug the mill-race for Abraham Heaton's mill. Five years later he was an associate judge of the county. A few cabins were built in the vicinity of Anderson's home and this was the beginning of Raysville. The settlement had begun here before Knightstown was established, but the plat of the town as laid out by Judge Anderson was not acknowledged until 1832. James Woods was the first merchant here, while other early merchants were Joel Pusey, Caleb White and Robert Wilson. Isaac Scott kept a hotel here at an early period and Elijah Knight and John Death were for a time rival tavern keepers. William Bufinger, Henry Pearson, William Pickett, Robert M. Cooper, Henry Bigler, Philemon Bliss and Milton Brown were among the early and prominent residents of the town, whose early history is one of the most interesting in the county.

A little settlement had formed on the new Cumberland Road, on the west bank of Blue River, and Waitsel M. Cary, who owned the land, laid out a number of lots and called the new village Knightstown, after Jonathan Knight, an engineer engaged in the laying out of the great national highway. The proprietor of the village kept the first log tavern and the cabins of the incipient village were built on lots not far from the river bluffs. After the log cabin built by Waitsel M. Cary, Deacon Sanford, it is said, built the second house in the village, and George Shortz the third. The first child born in the new village was to the wife of this last named citizen and the first marriage solemnized was that of Asa Heaton and Mary Cary, who were married in 18[illegible], Judge Anderson, of Raysville, performing the interesting ceremony.

When Knightstown was prospering there was an exodus of the inhabitants of West Liberty to the new town, Dr. Whitesell, [illegible] Woods and others removed to the [illegible] of Blue River. [illegible] John H. Bales [illegible] first settled [illegible] in the county, [illegible] wooden [illegible], James Woods, the Raysville [illegible] Knightstown and Allen Hunt [illegible] Henry B. [illegible] Methodists [illegible] there were [illegible] Blue River and Montgomery's Creek [illegible] former, which [illegible] was [illegible]

Bears occasionally came up out of the river bottoms, and in the neighboring woods game was abundant and fish plentiful in the streams. The leading citizens were the tavern-keepers, the merchants and the few mechanics of the village, while a few of the early inhabitants were hunters and trappers. And while Indianapolis, the new capital, was but thirty-five miles away, Cincinnati was the trading place for the settlements of this town, who transported their produce to market in wagons, and the teams returned laden with goods for the home market. The National Road was a great mail route, and before the road was passable for vehicles the mails were carried through the village on post horses, and after the road became passable, it was a great sight to the inhabitants of Knightstown, Raysville, Ogden and Lewisville to see the great lumbering stage coaches drawn by four and six horses as they daily rolled through these villages, and fortunate was the tavern-keeper whose hostelry became the stage house and furnished entertainment for the stage passengers and provender for the stage horses.

And while the town grew and outstripped in wealth and population the county seat, its cabins but slowly gave way to frame houses, and it was as late as 1837 before Fielding L. [illegible] had erected the first brick house in the town. The principal tavern was now kept by Humphrey Dillon and enjoyed the distinguished patronage of the stage coaches, and the beauty of the landlord's daughter made her famous. The first newspaper in the county, the Federal Union, was established here by Grant and Mitchell as early as 1832, for here the newspaper field seemed a more inviting one than the county seat, and after the suspension of this paper, Thomas J. Langdon established another short-lived paper. In 1837 Tisdale Dean Clarkson established the Indiana Sun, which with changed ownership, location and name became the New Castle Courier.

The local paper in June, 1853, descanting upon the town, described it as level and extended, its streets as wide, ungraded, muddy, unpaved and without sidewalks. The public square was in part a mud hole, strewed over with wood and fragments of timber, the market house had until recently been a shelter for hogs, and the alleys were filled with offal. Many of the houses were unsightly, low and ill-shaped, many being unpainted, while a few were painted only in front. There was, however, a pleasant relief to this picture, for here and there were neat buildings surrounded with trees furnishing agreeable shade. As along all great thoroughfares, Knightstown and vicinity, in its early history, possessed some persons of a turbulent character, and on election days, when liquors were free and the dwellers on Six Mile Creek, known in the parlance of the community as "Six Milers," came to town, old grudges were wont to be fought out, and traditions of some of these desperate fistic encounters are yet preserved. But these features of early life gradually passed away. The growth of the town was for a time retarded by the unfinished state of the National Road, and such were the beginnings of this prosperous community.

When the Whitewater Canal was completed to Cambridge City, Knightstown was placed in easy communication with markets, and when in 1850 the primitive railroad was completed, connecting it with Shelbyville, still further advantages accrued to the growing town. The surrounding country had improved not more rapidly than the town, and with the exception of the cabins along the streams the township was wild and unimproved as late as 1833. But in the next few years the increase in wealth and population had been so great that the population of the township, including Knightstown, was 2480 in 1840, and the assessed value of its property a year later was but a little less than one-fifth of the property of the entire county, while the population was nearly one-sixth of that of the county.

With each decade Knightstown had increased in wealth and population, and is now entitled to rank among the most beautiful and prosperous of the smaller cities of the state, possessing splendid business blocks and many elegant residences, while its convenient well-shaded streets give it an air of comfort not often seen. Its people are generous and public-spirited, its location healthful, its drainage excellent, and the prospect upon every side agreeable. The town contains two banks, two newspapers, excellent mills, good hotels, an electric plant and numerous important manufacturing industries and business interests. An elegant High School building was erected here in 1877 at a cost of $21,000, and its schools are among the best in the state. Six churches are established here, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians, Friends, Catholics and African Methodists being represented. Natural gas is found here in abundance. Excellent gravel roads lead into the town from every direction, and two railroads afford easy and rapid means of communication and transportation. The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is two miles south. In 1890 the population was 1867, and in 1892 the assessed valuation of the taxable property was $1,156,280.

Maple Valley, for many years known as Elizabeth City, is six miles northwest of Knightstown and was laid out by Robert M. [illegible] in 1838. A postoffice was established here in 187[illegible]. [illegible], formerly known as Grant City, was platted as a village by [illegible] in 18[illegible], and is five miles north of Knightstown. A postoffice has recently been established here. In 1890 the population of Wayne township, including its towns and villages, was 3333, and in 1892 the assessed value of its taxable property, including Knightstown, was $2,[illegible].

The township affords every variety of soil, from the rich alluvial bottom lands to the hill lands, covered with timber, adapted only to grazing, while its natural scenery is in places [illegible] picturesque, and some of the views along Blue River, as it winds its course between hills covered with stately forest trees, among which are the old sycamores, afford scenes of romantic and rural beauty unequaled in the county, the inspiration of the poet and worthy of the artist's brush.

Henry township, as originally constituted, was [illegible] and extended from the eastern to the western line of the county. As now constituted it is six miles square and is the only township in the county in which the civil and congressional townships coincide. At the time of its organization there were perhaps a score of families, forming part of the Harvey Settlement, within its present boundaries. As early as 1819, Ashael Woodward, Alan Shepherd, William Shannon, Andrew Shannon, Francis Whittinger, George Hobson and David Cray had come into the township with their families. Samuel Bedson, Charles Jamison, Isaac Bedsaul and others came into the township soon afterward. In 1821 the lands in the southern part of the county were opened up for sale, and during the year Alan Shepherd, Thomas Symons, William C. Drew, Robert Hill, Christopher Bundy, Ashael Woodward, George Hobson, Joseph Hobson, Joseph Holman, Thomas Woodward, Thomas McCray, John Stephens, Samuel Pickering, William Shannon, Aaron Mills, Joseph Hensley, A[illegible] Ward, Caleb Cummins, Joseph Hiatt and William Blunt, Sr., not all of whom were actual settlers, purchased lands within the present boundaries of Henry township.

During this year New Castle, which the year following was selected as the county seat, had its beginning. In 1822 Benoni Finch, Philander M. Weaver, Nathan Lewis, Robert Pearson, Andrew Lewis, John Brumfield, Absalom Harvey, Aaron Hobson, Joseph Conner, Micajah Chamness, Absalom Hiatt, Sr., Absalom Hiatt, Jr., Miles Murphey, Levi Hoover and Meshac Lucien, purchased lands at the Brookville land office. With the creation of the civil township an election was ordered to be held at the residence of Samuel Bedson and Charles Jamison was appointed inspector, and at this election Samuel Bedson and William Shannon were chosen as the first justices of the peace. And while there were no fences, Ashael Woodward, Thomas Watkins and Micajah Chamness were appointed fence viewers. Within the next year Elias Wellborn, Thomas Ginn, Conrad Shagall, John Swope, Richard Hiatt, David Hiatt, Absalom Hiatt, William Cosand and Jonathan Bond were the only persons who entered lands in the township.

While the names of many of the early settlers are no longer remembered, the Tract Book of the land sales and the memory of the earliest inhabitants have preserved the names of many of these sterling pioneers, who came into the township within a few years after its organization, among whom were: John Dorrah, David Bowers, Joseph Sanders, Obediah R. Weaver, Wesley Goodwin, Daniel Hutson, Jesse Dollarhide, Josiah Draper, William Hazlewood, John Mullen, Isaac Needham, William McDowell, Hudson Cannon, Iredell Redding, Jacob Nixon, Elijah Stout, Ezekiel Rogers, John Wright, Moses Finch, Emsley Brookshire, Stephen Labayteaux, William G. Stinson, John Payne, Hugh McDonald, Pablo Russell and Rufus M. Way, both of whom were schoolmasters, William Stanley, Samuel Templeton, Michael Stanley, Peter Goodwin, Abraham Wilcox, Henry Everett, Zephaniah Leonard, Samuel Phelps, John Pressnall, David Palmer, Thomas Newby, Thomas Kirk, Daniel Pressnall, Needham Rogers, William Conner, Isaac Vannuire, Joseph Modlin, Nathan Pierson, Alexander McDowell, Stephen Elliott, Joshua Draper, Jonathan Pierson, James Danford, Joseph McDowell, John Hutson, and Henry Lewelling.

The earliest inhabitants of the new town were Charles Jamison, the first tavern-keeper; Isaac Bedsaul, Abraham Elliott, Rene Julien, Anthony Boggs and Samuel Stinson, who took out license as tavern-keepers in 1824; Jeremiah Meek, William Meek, John Smith, Matthew Williams and Jacob Thornburgh, who took out license as tavern-keepers in 1825; and Brazil Meek and Thomas Ginn, who were tavern-keepers in 1827. The leading citizens were the tavern-keepers and merchants. The log court house, jail and stray pen had been completed in 1824 and as early as 1825 the most notable men of the state had visited the new county seat while engaged in the practice of law. A log school house had been built in 1822 and Richard Huff had here taught the first school in the county, and the next year Rene Julian, clerk of the circuit court, was appointed postmaster. The few houses of the straggling village were of logs built along the street running east and west, and the court house, of hewed logs, surpassed them all in size and grandeur. But in 1827 Thomas Ginn erected the first brick building in the town, and as early as 1830 William Silvers had erected a frame store building on what afterwards became the Shroyer corner.

The population of the town increased but slowly, and in 1830 it is believed that it was not more than 150. An early settler in a published reminiscence has mentioned as living in the town and immediate vicinity, in 18[illegible], Abraham Elliott, the village lawyer and afterward associate judge; Miles Murphey, colonel of the Forty-eighth regiment of militia and a successful merchant; Ashael Woodward, major of the same regiment and one of the earliest settlers; Joel Reed, the earliest physician; Jacob Thornburgh, formerly sheriff and afterward associate judge; Lorenzo D. Meek; Evan B. Hobson, the landlord; Thomas Ginn, Samuel [illegible], James Carr and John R. [illegible]. Among other inhabitants of the village at this time and prior to 1840 were Charles Mitchell, Samuel Reed, Caleb H. Cole, Eli Murphey, Jacob Elliott, William Murphey, James Boggs, Samuel Hoover, Conrad Shagall, Samuel Hazzard, Joshua Chappell, George B. Rogers, Alexander Michael, George Lewis, Francis Rogers, John Leech, John Davis, John Powell, Philander Ross, John T. Elliott, Joel T. Yates, Joseph Smiley, Benjamin Cody, Joseph Craft, William Stevens, John Rogers, David M[illegible], Samuel Reed, James Stanley, Henry S[illegible], John Taylor, John Shroyer, Adam B[illegible], Jacob Brenneman, Nathan [illegible], William Wiseman, James [illegible], James A. Wiseman, Martin L. Bundy, Edmund [illegible] and Reuben Scott.

As early as 1830 there were two taverns and two dry-goods stores, whose principal business consisted in the exchange of goods for ginseng, deer hides, deer skins and furs of different kinds, for [illegible] of the town and country were [illegible]. The few houses were of logs, with the exception of a [illegible] and one or two small frame houses. [illegible] The streets were muddy [illegible]

down in the very heart of the town. Trees and stumps stood upon vacant lots and the thick woods were upon every side. The town was full of gullies which ran full of water in the wet heavy rains. Malaria from the river bottoms poisoned the air and fever and ague prevailed a considerable portion of the year, yet it is related that the people were, in the main, happy and contented. The utmost freedom in social intercourse prevailed. "Everybody," an early resident has said, "knew everybody's business yet there was little malicious gossip." Harmless pranks and practical jokes relieved the monotony of existence and the stores and taverns were the principal resorts and the chief places of amusement.

In 1840 the population of the town was estimated to be 400. The old red brick court house and the old county seminary stood out grandly among the surrounding houses. John Powell and Samuel H[illegible]ard, who lived in the house which [illegible], had the only brick houses, and the town was then, and [illegible] some years later, a rugged, straggling village. To the east was [illegible] near the old tanyard beyond which were Thornburgh's woods [illegible]'s pasture. Pickering's tanyard and the Woodward farm were [illegible] north, and on the west were the Blue River bottoms almost an impenetrable morass from the foot of the hill beyond Shinbone Alley to the Goodwin hill beyond the river and over which hung in damp weather a dense fog, clinging to the very marrow the early denizens; away to the south lay David Bowers' farm.

By an act of the legislature approved in 1839, the town was incorporated and the first Board of Trustees organized May 21, 1840, and was composed of John Taylor, Joseph Shelley, Miles Murphey and Asahel Woodward, Jacob Thornburgh being afterward chosen to succeed Mr. Woodward. Samuel Hoover was elected clerk and Martin L. Bundy collector and treasurer. The municipal revenues for the year amounted to $57.30. In 1841, Edmund Johnson was appointed clerk and at the election in 1842, John Powell, Eli Murphey, Henry Shroyer, William Wayman, Lorenzo D. Meek, John G. Weeks and Nathan Livezey were elected trustees. By an act of the legislature approved in 1849, a mayor and four councilmen were substituted for the Board of Trustees and John W. Grubbs became the first mayor. This form of municipal government continued until 1867, when the town surrendered its charter and organized as a municipal corporation under the general laws of the state.

New Castle, situated in the midst of a fine agricultural region, overlooking the beautiful valley of Blue River, is the seat of a substantial material prosperity and the home of a generous and happy people and while its material advancement has been unattended by feverish excitement, it has steadily continued to grow in wealth and population and the stranger is always attracted by its handsome residences, its beautiful lawns and its well-paved and shaded streets. Its business blocks are substantial and the Knights of Pythias Block, Masonic Temple and Opera House are splendid structures and models of architectural beauty. Three newspapers, two banks, four hotels and numerous manufacturing and mercantile institutions are established here. From a flowing well a bountiful supply of pure water is supplied to a splendid system of water works owned by the city, which also owns and operates a splendid system of electric lights. It is also supplied with artificial gas, and two natural gas plants, furnishing a bountiful supply of nature's fuel, are in operation here. The city is the home of churches, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, United Brethren, Christians, Catholics, Friends, the members of the Episcopal church and African Methodists having places of worship. Two large school buildings accommodate the increasing school population, and the schools deservedly rank with the best in the state. Four lines of railroad center here and excellent gravel roads, free of toll, radiate in every direction. In 1890 the population was 2697, and in 1892 the assessed value of the taxable property $1,337,280.

Henry township improved not more rapidly than New Castle, and strange as it may seem, there were government lands within a mile of the court house which remained unsold as late as 1837. But the forests on the uplands of the township gave way, year by year, to the husbandman's axe and the Blue River and Duck Creek bottoms slowly yielded their alluvial soil to the plow, and while New Castle, as it extended its limits, has steadily encroached upon the township, its population in 1890 was 1312, and in 1892 the assessed value of its property amounted to $1,282,920. Since the first tax duplicate in 1841, half a century has elapsed and the assessed value of the property of the township has increased more than twelve-fold.

CHAPTER VII.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES—CREATION OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP AND BLOUNTSVILLE—FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP AND MIDDLETOWN—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP AND LEWISVILLE.

PRAIRIE was the last of the four original townships named in the record and embraced within its boundaries more than one-third of the new county. In 1819, shortly after Asahel Woodward and others had settled in a region which afterward became the center of the new county, Benjamin Harvey established a home on Blue River a few miles further north, and in the fall William Harvey, James Harvey, and Absalom Harvey, natives of North Carolina, came also to the same region from Wayne county, where they had settled while Indiana was yet a territory. Outside of the few houses in the Harvey settlement along Blue River, Prairie township when created was a wild region where Nature held sway in all her solemn grandeur. Its lands were not subject to entry until 1822, when Robert Smith, Absalom Harvey, Barclay Benbow, James Harvey, William Harvey, John Harris, Abijah Cox, Benjamin Harvey, Jacob Witter, William Brown, Philip Harkrader, George Koons, Jacob Huston, Henry Stump, John Hedrick and John P. Johnson made the first entries of land within the township. The first election was held at the home of Absalom Harvey; humane laws, even at so early a period, had regard for the poor and Abijah Cain and William Harvey were the first overseers of the poor, and while perhaps not a fence was yet built within the township, James Massey, Robert Gordon and Absalom Harvey were appointed fence viewers.

In 1823 there were but few land sales within the township; a few of the settlers of the year before bought more lands and new entries were made by Jacob Hill, William K. Nutt, Evan Benbow, Peter Snider and James Massey. About this time Peter Snider put up on Blue River a very primitive mill for grinding corn, and this mill and [illegible] mill, on Buck Creek, in Wayne township, were the first mills in the county. Not long afterwards another mill was built farther down the river by Benjamin Harvey, and more than twenty years elapsed before Levi Bouslog built his famous mill on Blue River. Joel Harvey, a son of James Harvey, was born in 1823, [illegible] the first white child born in the township. Immigrants continued to come into the township, and from 1827 to 1830 quite a colony of Virginians, the majority of whom were from Monongalia county, settled in the township. Among the pioneers who sought homes on the knobs and hills of the township and along the low lands of its streams were Samuel Hickman, who came with the Harveys, Shubal Julian, who came into the township as early as 1822, William Rhoton, Thomas Vance, George Hedrick, William Woods, [illegible], Elisha Hartley, Andrew Loyd, [illegible], John Mellett, John Loyd, Stanton Powers, Nehemiah Powers, [illegible], David Rules, Absalom Hale, Frederick Lee, Otho Williams, George Waters, David Bouslog, John Bunner, Thomas Hess, Josiah Bradbury, Lemuel Evans, Philip Shively, Jeremiah Veach, Charles Mellett, Aquilla Barrett, Joshua L. Hickman, George Brakefield, Michael Bannon, Arnetes Rhoton, Aaron Evans, Levi Bouslog and Joseph Schuman. Among other early settlers in the township were Van B. Swearingen, David Vance, Clement Murphey, Lewis Veach, William Hickman, Milton Wayman, Solomon Pickenpaugh, Jeremiah Page, James Masterson, Anderson Jeffries, Aquilla Davis, John Speakman, John R. Millikan, Nathan Garrett, Charles Goff, Eli Harmon, Robert Downs, Charles Canaday, Nathan Canaday, Nathan Livezey, David Luellen and Joseph Cowgill.

The early inhabitants of the township were principally from Virginia, with an admixture of settlers from North Carolina, Tennessee and a few from other states. The latter embraced such well known families as the Harveys, Koons, Fraziers, Julians, Wests, Canadays and Millikans, while the Old Dominion families included the Hickmans, Johnsons, Melletts, Lees, Powers, Rules, Waters, Veaches, Vances, Reeds, Hartleys, Beavers, Williams, Bouslogs, Bunners, Scotts, Hesses, Hedricks, Shiveleys, Hales, Pickenpaughs, Swearingens, Lewellens, Ridgways and Garretts. Some of these families possessed all the hereditary pride of ancestry common to the first families of Virginia, and perhaps were thought to be somewhat exclusive in their associations. Some had been slave-holders, and the Hickmans brought with them their slaves and gave them liberty. Others were zealous in the cause of religion and a few brought with them their hounds and hunters' outfits, for the customs and aristocratic diversions of their English ancestors were yet in vogue in their native state. With few exceptions, they were Baptists and the founding of churches and schools early engaged their attention. They were conservative, and adhering to their old ways but slowly gave up the methods of farming in vogue among their forefathers on the hillsides of Virginia, yet possessing all the virtues of a noble manhood and womanhood they were excelled by none in the discharge of their duties to their families and their obligations to church and society. In their social relations they were reserved yet hospitable, and a few were convivial in their habits; they were high spirited, quick to resent insult and singularly devoted to kindred, and while striving after the intellectual, many of them accepted but slowly the innovations of an intellectual age.

Prairie township, then embracing Jefferson and Fall Creek townships, was essentially a Virginia colony and formed a contrast to the settlements of their North Carolina neighbors whose settlements in the south part of the county extended from Duck Creek to Symons Creek. The first settlers from North Carolina were principally Quakers who, with their sober

schools and strict forms and rules concerning marriage were less liberal than now. Yet they were ever the advocates of social purity, temperance and education, and the helpers of the poor and downtrodden, and while they readily adopted the newer methods of agriculture, they but slowly yielded to what they deemed vain and new fashions and superfluities and tombstones, painted churches and most tending to voluptuous thoughts were for a long time held in disfavor. But with advancing years the fine farms, beautiful homes and excellent roads and brick and frame churches and school houses, taking the place of the woods and cabins and bridle paths and log meeting houses of early times, came into existence not more rapidly in one section of the county than another, and while Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states have contributed many noble men and women to make up the population of our county, yet no other states have left such an abiding impress upon its material, intellectual and political development as Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1828, the new civil township of Stony Creek was created, despoiling Prairie township of more than forty sections, and the next year the settlements in the western part of the township had so grown that Fall Creek township was created, and in 1843 the township was still further reduced in territory by the creation of Jefferson township, leaving it with its present boundaries. The first village projected in the township was Hillsboro, which was located by Jacob Huston, Thomas Huston and Samuel Rhinehart in 1831, while in 1836 Lot Hazelton platted the village of Luray. Both of these villages for a time flourished and were important market places and places for religious and political meetings. Luray nestled among the hills of Buck Creek, being on the road from New Castle to Muncie and equally distant from the two county seats, was for several years a place widely known, and its old tavern, with its balcony and great sign, like that of the rural English inns, was the equal of any tavern in the county, and social gatherings and political meetings were important features in its early history; but with the springing up of new villages, Hillsboro and Luray have fallen into decay, and only memories of their early history remain. Mount Summit, situated upon one of the chief elevations of the county, was platted as a village by Jesse Ice in 1854, and in 1868 the town of Springport, situated in a picturesque part of the county, came into existence.

The settlements in the eastern part of the county known as a part of the Leavell Neighborhood, contained from the beginning quite as many inhabitants as the settlements near the county seat, and for the purpose of having elections and the administration of local affairs brought nearer home, Liberty township was created by the Board of Commissioners at their February Term, 1823, being the first township created after the four original townships. Twenty-four entries of land had been made in this township prior to September 1, 1821. During the remaining four months of the year, Jacob Rhinehart, Peter Rhinehart, John Beeson, Jonathan Pierson, George Koons, Thomas Cox, Thomas Wiles, Elisha Long, Joel Long, John Baker, Jacob Morris, Dillamon Bills, John Marshall, Richard Conway, Watson Rose, John Koons, Enoch H. Goff, George Hobson, Thomas Hobson, John Shaffer, Sr., Kinchen Johnson and Josiah Clawson also entered lands. During the next year entries of land were made by Benjamin Titus, Michael Ault, Isaac Sellers, Zenor Dougherty, Benjamin Clark, Anthony Boggs, Robert Bennett, Archibald Dunbar, Stanton Pearson, Benjamin Hardman, Samuel Lear, Samuel McFadden, Samuel Pollard, John Smith, Moses Brown, Henry Myers, Thomas Rhea, Christopher Mann, Alexander Handby, Benjamin Branson, Daniel Sandley, Samuel Jones, Henry Rue, Thomas R. Stafford, Samuel D. Wells and William Boyd, Benjamin Hardman, Christian Hale, Henry Post, Evan Benbow, Elias Fontz, Jacob Huston, William Campbell, Joseph Hoover, Peter Halstead, Joshua Hoover, James Boyd, David Brown, William Bell, John Huntsinger, Jonathan Emmons, John K. Nutt, James Dunbar, and Jesse Pearson. In 1823 additional entries were made by Abraham Huffman, Isaac Brown, John Bell, Josiah Bradbury, William Boyd, John McLucas, Jacob Shaffer, Lewis Odom, Robert Harrison, Peter Halstead, Jonathan Adamson and Samuel Halstead.

The first election was held at the home of Ezekiel Leavell, and Jacob Thorp and Cyrus Cotton were the first overseers of the poor. Other settlers continued to come into the township, among whom were Peter Wise, David Schell, Robert Boyd, William Bond, Benjamin Wisehart, John McSurley, William S. Beall, Joseph Hester, Green T. Simmons, Thomas Runyon, Miles Conway, Micajah Fortner, William Wimmer, Elijah Martindale, David Wilson, Enos Bond, Isaac Baker, William Craft, James Ford, George Thornton, George Corwine, Armstead Watkins, Luke Wiles, William Lowell, Williams Nicholson, Matthew B. Shields, Jarrett Covalt, James Pearson, James H. Gowdy, John Hudson, William Bland, John Ward, James Loer and Lewis Kinsey. In area Liberty township is the largest in the county, containing nearly forty-two sections, and for agricultural purposes is among the first in the county, while in its beautiful farm houses, well-built barns, excellent gravel roads, and in its schools and churches it is unsurpassed by any. The township contains no large towns although Mulville was platted by John Harshbarger in 1851 and Ashland had its existence the same year, while Chicago and Petersburgh are also names of places no longer existing. In 1890 the population of the township was 1535, and in 1892 the assessed value of its property was $1,151,2[illegible], being the highest valuation in the county.

On November 11, 1828, Stony Creek township was created out of the eastern part of Prairie. The new township then embraced all of Blue River township and a tier of eight sections subsequently annexed to Prairie. The township as now constituted is geographically the smallest in the county, and contains a great variety of soil. Andrew Blount made the only entry of land in 1822, and during the next year but three entries were made, being by John Hodson, James Jordan and Jonathan Bidwell. The watershed of the county extends along the southern border of the township and its hill lands covered with boulders did not at first attract the pioneers.

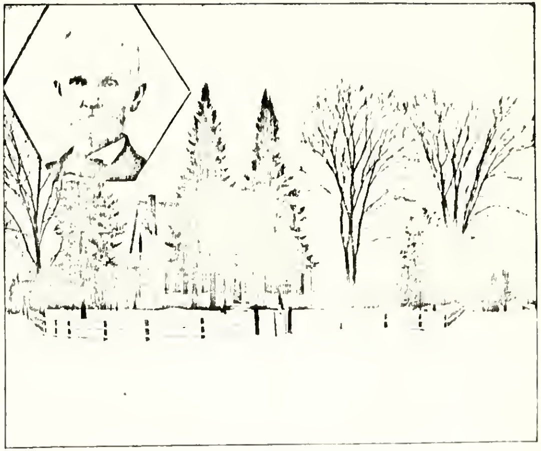
But from year to year new settlers established homes, and among these early settlers were Thomas Coleman, Samuel Breckinridge, Jonathan Ross, Hillory Howell, John Finch, John Current, Jacob Rhodes, William B. Lake, Peter Current, Samuel Tinkle, William Colvin, William Lennington, Pleasant Stanley, Solomon Hodgson, Joseph G. Rogers, Washington Duke, Thornton Rogers, Abraham Lennington, John St. John, Samuel Bundy, Jonathan Macy, Samuel Bechtel, David Ludlow, Timothy Tompkin and Elias Ratliff. Among others who came in a little later were William M. Kerr, Jabesh Ludlow, Cornelius B. Murray, Jacob House, James Murray, Elisha Bird, William Murray, Robert Bookout and William Snider.

On September 5, 1833, Andrew Blount, the first settler in the township, platted the town of Blountsville. The village as laid out contained twenty-six lots and the street running east and west was designated as "the Logansport and Richmond Road," while the road south was called "the Centerville Road." The log house of the proprietor of the village was for some years the only dwelling house in the place, and in 1836 there were but three cabins in the town, one of which was Abraham Lennington's tavern. Not long afterwards Timothy Jordan opened a store here. In the same year a post-office was established here and John St. John appointed postmaster. The town, for some years, had a moderate growth and the log cabins gave way to some of the best frame houses then in the county, some of which remain as monuments of the past. Two hotels flourished here for a long time, and as the town was on the main thoroughfare from Richmond to Muncie, it became the stopping place over night of the immigrants seeking homes in the counties in the north-western part of the state, and it was no unusual thing to see along the road side as many as fifty covered wagons as they halted here over night. Stage coaches, carrying passengers and the mail, went through the village daily, and a large pond was constructed at the edge of town into which the teams were driven and the heavy coat of mud washed from horses and wagons. In January, 1837, Joseph G. Rogers and John R. Coltrain laid out a village in the western part of the township and called it Rogersville, and for several years it was an important place of trade for the surrounding country, but has ceased to be a place of importance. Circleville, on the line between Stony Creek and Blue River townships, was once a hamlet of a few houses and a store or two, but has ceased to exist. The population of the township in 1890 was 1018 and the valuation of its lands and personal property for taxation in 1892 was $506,600.

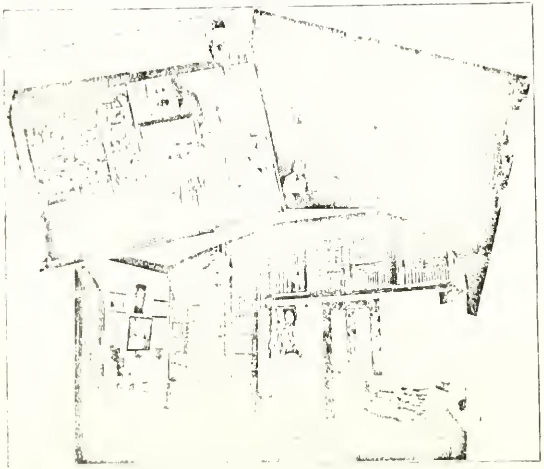
The fertile lands and beautiful small streams in the northwestern part of the county early invited the immigrants seeking homes in the new county and Prairie township, which the year before had been diminished in area by the creation of Stony Creek township, was in August, 1829, still further reduced by the creation of Fall Creek township. The new township contained twenty-six sections more than its present area. The first land sales in the township were made in 1822, the only entries during the year being by Benjamin G. Bristol, Reuben Bristol and James W. Wier, while during the next year no entries were made. But immigrants came in rapidly after this year, the majority of whom were from Virginia, and among them were Lewis Summers, Asa Warnock, David Warner, David Painter, John Tomlinson, Jacob Koontz, Absalom Painter, John Jones, Joseph Coffman, Joseph Vanmatre, Nathan Fleming, William Burner, Abraham Showalter, John P. Miller, Jacob P. Miller, Peter Sheets, Philip Lindamood, Jacob Summers, Simon Summers, David C. Shurman, Chauncey H. Burr, Joseph Bowman, Anderson Barton, Levi Trent, Jacob Huff, Lewis Swain, Thomas Swain, John Shawhan, Conrad Fadely, Charles Mitchell, Nathan Riley, Thomas Jack, William Fleming, Samuel Fleming, Joshua Sheets, Isaac Adamson, Joseph Yount, Joseph Showalter, Joseph Franklin, Jack Fessler, James Cummins, Adam E. Conn, Seth Tomlinson, John Fadely, James Wisehart, Joseph Tomlinson, Joseph Gossett, John Hart, Charles Hedrick, Seth Summers, John Clevenger, Abner Vanmatre, John Bonham, Joseph Duboye, Andrew Fattic, John Quick, William Goheen, Anderson Showalter, Jacob Whisler, John Keesling, Peter Keesling, Thomas Hosty, William Hinshaw, Moses Willhoit, Eli Hodson, William Prigg, George Keesling, David Strickler, John McWilliams, John Persinett, Abraham Duboye, Henry Bowers and Charles McDorman. There were also many others equally worthy of mention.

In October, 1829, Jacob Koontz filed a plat of a village which he called Middletown, consisting of four blocks of ten lots each. The proprietor of the village did not long remain a resident. Lots in the new town did not sell rapidly and the prices ranged from three to twenty dollars. Eli Parker and a man named Gardner lived here with their families as early as 1830, and the same year Chauncey H. Burr started the first tannery in the county; the year following Joshua Willetts started a store and was not long afterward appointed postmaster. David Fleming, Joseph Bowman and Henry Pierce were early merchants, and Eli Parker is said to have been the first tavern-keeper. Henry Pierce's store was built of round buckeye logs, which sprouted in the spring, and here he also kept the postoffice, and here it was the early settlers, most of whom were from Rockingham county, Virginia, obtained their mail. At this time and within the next five years, John Horn, one of the first physicians, Joseph Henry and George H. Ballingall, both doctors, William Burner, one of the first carpenters in the county, Ephraim Cole, John McWilliams, William Meek, Dr. Albert G. Preston, John S. Bessler, Jonathan Shell, George Tarkinson and Joseph Yount were residents of the village, while Simon Summers, Jesse Kader, Lewis Summers, Nathan Riley, Anderson Barton, Benjamin Bristol, John Barr, Solomon Bowers and others lived in the immediate vicinity. Middletown, at the present time an enterprising town situated in the heart of the newly discovered gas field, is sure of a steady growth, and is the third town in population in the county, boasting many beautiful homes, from the [illegible] residence to the tasteful cottage. A bank, a newspaper, a glass factory, mills and various business and stores are established here. The Methodists, Christians, German Baptists and that branch of the Christian church called New Lights, and United Brethren have churches

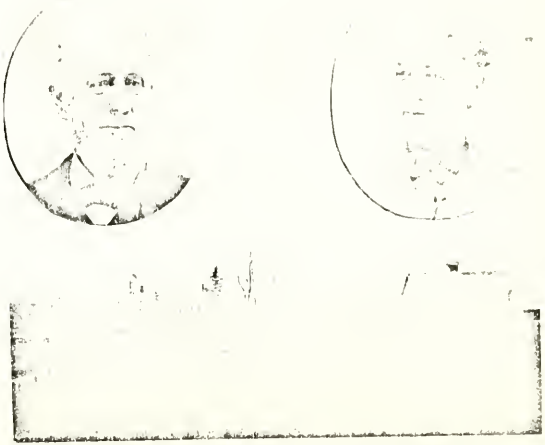
RESIDENCE OF L. P. MITCHELL, NEW CASTLE.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. HUDELSON, NEW CASTLE,
AND PORTRAIT.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. [illegible] BOOK, NEW CASTLE.
[illegible]



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARGARET E. WOOD, [illegible]
PORTRAITS OF MRS. WOOD AND THE LATE [illegible]

here and a splendid school building has been erected. The population was 851 in 1890 and is steadily increasing, while the assessed value of its property in 1892 was nearly one-third of a million dollars. Mechanicsburgh, in the midst of a splendid agricultural region, had its beginning as early as 1840, when a store was opened here, and in 1858 Peter Keesling and others laid out a number of lots. In 1868 the first house in Honey Creek was built by David F. [illegible], and since that time portions of the adjacent lands have been platted as lots. The population of the township exclusive of Middletown was 1101 in 1880, and the assessment of its property was $1,089,010 two years later.

And, while every township in the county nobly responded to the call of duty in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, Fall Creek township is the only township whose complete military history has been written, and in the excellent little volume by Joseph A. Young, entitled Fall Creek Township in the War of the Rebellion and the War with Mexico, the names of all the soldiers of the township who participated in these wars and in the war of 1812 are given. And while the military strength of the township, during the civil war, averaged but 260, there were 227 enlistments in the township, of which 175 were for three years, a splendid illustration of its patriotism.

The population of the county had increased from 2,500, in 1825, to 6,497, in 1830. The settlements along Flat Rock were among the most prosperous in the county and embraced the western part of Dudley and the eastern part of Wayne townships. The "great National Road," as it was called in some of the early records, had been surveyed in 1827, and the timber along this great highway was partly chopped out the same year. Lewis C. Freeman and James B. Harris had laid out Lewisville in December, 1829, although a postoffice called Garnett had been established on the state road a mile south previous to this time, and Garnett Hayden was postmaster. The settlers along Flat Rock believed they were numerous enough to be entitled to a separate township, and when the Board of Commissioners met on January 5, 1830, the new township of Franklin was called into existence, embracing all of the present township except its east tier of sections, all of Spiceland, a half section of Wayne and three sections of Greensboro township. With the creation of Spiceland township, in 1842, the township was left with its present boundaries.

The only tracts of land entered in the township in 1821 were entered by Charles See, John Smith and Thomas K. Nutt, and in 1822 John See, George See, David Morris, William Morris, James Fletcher, John See, John Nugen, John Charles, John Reese, William Harvey and John Pool purchased lands at the Brookville office within the township, and during the next year, eight entries were made by Gabriel Cosand, William Bond, James Ellison, Christopher Hedrick, John Ball, Jesse Munden and John Reese. Among other early settlers, most of whom came in before 1833, were Moses Keen, Stanton Butler, James B. R. Paxton Ball, Daniel Johnson, Robert Smith, William Smith, James Fletcher, Isaac Parker, Matthew Farley, James Farley, Joseph White, David Hedrick, John Russell, Martin Vickery, Caleb Wickersham, Samuel Wasson, Samuel Templeton and Robert Wasson. Among other settlers who came into the township at an early period were Jeremiah Parker, Samuel B. Binford, Hugh Mills, Alfred Bogue, Robert Fletcher, Lewis Reynolds, Lewis Pickett, Abel Wickersham, Robert Needham, Alvis Walker, John Wickersham, Charles Bogue, James A. Windsor, Stephen Hall and Christopher Hedrick.

Lewisville, on the east bank of Flat Rock, was situated in the midst of a fertile region and became from the beginning the market place for a large part of Rush and Henry counties. Lewis C. Freeman made the first improvements on the site of the new village, while James B. Harris, his partner, opened the first store, and Jesse W. Baldwin, the first tavern. Among the other early tavern-keepers were Hankins Fouts, Willis Turner and James Mason, while among the first merchants were George Clawn, William Conwell, John Brown, John Widows, Oliver Griffin, Caleb Cope, Martin Morris, Roswell Spencer, Jeremiah Woods, Frederick Shultz and Eli Davis. Among other early and well-known residents of the town were Klion G. Shryock, Townsend Truslow, the Methodist preacher, Joseph R. Morris, who established one of the first tanneries in the county, David Messick, David Case, David McCoams, James Miner, Dr. Townsend Ryan, William O. Webster, Thomas McMeans and Solomon Charlesworth. The town flourished and Lewis C. Freeman became postmaster, and then John M. Pogue. It was ten miles to Knightstown and the same distance to Cambridge City, and Lewisville was the midway place between these enterprising towns, and here the stages stopped and changed horses, and the passengers ate their meals and drank their liquors at the log taverns, and on Saturdays the inhabitants of the two counties came to town to market and to get their mail, and the town became the business, political and social center of all the surrounding country. When the railroad from Richmond to Indianapolis was completed the town received an impetus and several substantial brick buildings were erected, and the peculiar features of its early history, not unlike those of all the villages along the National Road, gradually disappeared, and the population in 1890 had grown to 420. The early settlers of Franklin township were principally from North Carolina, yet Virginia and other states furnished no inconsiderable number of the inhabitants. The Friends early established a meeting at Rich Square, and a little later a school, naming it for the old Rich Square meeting in North Carolina. The population of the township in 1890, including Lewisville, was 1330, and in 1892, the assessed value of its property was $1,084,960.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZATION OF GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP—EARLY MILLS—HARRISON TOWNSHIP—SPICELAND TOWNSHIP AND ITS TOWNS—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP AND SULPHUR SPRINGS—BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP—TAX DUPLICATE OF 1849.

IN February, 1830 the plat of the town of Greensboro, named for the old North Carolina town, situated on the east bank of Duck Creek, was acknowledged by John Wickersham. The settlements along Duck Creek and Blue River had so increased in population that the Board of Commissioners at their September Term, 1831, made an order "that all that part of the territory of Henry township west of range line, dividing nine and ten, shall form and constitute the township of Greensborough," and the [illegible] election was directed to be held on the fourth Saturday of September, and William Reagan appointed inspector. In 1838 the boundaries of the new township were readjusted and several sections given to Harrison township, and an addition of four sections made to Greensboro from Wayne and Franklin townships. There had been eight entries of land within the township in 1821, all during the month of August, and in 1822 Jacob Elliott, James Price, William Hastings, Rice Price, William Hosier, David Bailey, Richard Ratliff, John Copeland and Reuben Edgerton, nine persons in all, made additional entries. The next year Peter Pearson, Evan James, William Wasson, Nathan Cammack, Levi Baxter and Benjamin Weeks made entries.

Among the pioneers who came into the township beginning with its earliest settlement, and within a few years afterward, were Jacob Wood, Jonas Pickering, Isaac Copeland, Aaron Davis, Eli Stafford, John Wickersham, Gabriel Ratliff, William Reagan, Nathan Hunt, Robert Polk, Benjamin Hinshaw, Joseph Draper, Jesse Wright, Obadiah Elliott, Stephen Gregg, Seth Hinshaw, Isaac Harvey, Thomas Kennard, John Martin, Joseph Pickett, [illegible], Isaac Martin, Elisha Hammer, [illegible] Baldwin, Enoch Hosier, William Trail, one of the few colored men in the county, John [illegible] Spencer and Jonathan Pickering. There were others who became residents and landowners in the township at an early period, and among these were Bethuel Symons, William Swain, Nehemiah Stanbrough, Matthew Symons, Abraham Bogue, Reuben Swain, Jesse Rose, Hugh Mills, John Jaines, Jabez Hinshaw, Josiah Fentress, John Cook, Ephraim Copeland, Richard Bowman, William Bradford, Joel Wright, John Davis and Simeon Wood.

As early as 1823, Christopher Bundy had settled on Duck Creek and kept a tavern. The early settlers in the neighborhood along Duck Creek and Blue River were principally Friends, and they established the Duck Creek meeting at Greensboro in 1823, which three years later became a monthly meeting and for years was the most important meeting in the county, and under its auspices other meetings were established throughout the county and at Rushville and on Little Blue River and on Fall Creek in Madison county. Dissensions arising concerning the doctrines taught by Elias Hicks, several members withdrew from the old meeting and established a separate meeting, and still later the anti-slavery Friends in this settlement organized a separate meeting. Three years after that enterprising citizen, John Wickersham, had laid out Greensboro, a postoffice was established here and William Reagan was appointed postmaster, and was succeeded by Richard Henderson, and after his death his widow was appointed, and then Reuben Swain, James W. Crowley and others held the office. The earliest merchants who obtained license to vend merchandise here as disclosed by the records were Isaac Cook, John Wickersham, Elihu Davis and Thomas Reagan. Among the earlier citizens of the town were Seth Hinshaw, Alfred Nantfield, Richard Henderson, Joseph S. Langforth, Joshua Newby, Joseph Elliott and Zimri Newby, the village physicians, Jonas Pickering, George Wickersham, John Polk, Matthew Symons, the chair maker, Wilson Dennis, the hatter, Abraham Collins and Abner Pickering, each of whom had tanneries, George Bogue, who had a potter's kiln, Joseph N. Newby, Nicholas Kerr, Reuben Swain, James Paxton, Lorenzo D. Mears, Hezekiah Saxon, Matthew Symons, Jesse Hunt, David Copeland, Luther Wickersham, Thomas Reagan, William W. Vales, Seth Wood, Joel Stevenson, John W. Vance and Joel Wright. Nothing so illustrates the changed conditions of industrial life as the fact that hatters, potters, tanners and some other classes of artisans who were essential to the early settlement

[illegible] development of [illegible] county, and among the most useful persons in the new settlements, now find occupation in the larger cities and marts of industry.

The streams of the township were made use of in the erection of mills, and as early as 1825 [illegible] Davis built a mill on Duck Creek, a mile southeast of Greensboro, and not long afterward Jacob Pickering built a saw mill north of the village. A little later Eli S. [illegible] erected a mill on Duck Creek, near Clear Spring meeting house, but soon sold it to John Wickersham. Joseph Draper, who with his father had erected the first mill at the old town of Vandalia, soon afterward bought this mill and operated it for nearly thirty years, when the [illegible] rushing water never ceased its [illegible]. These early millers, together with William Hinshaw, Peter Snider, Benjamin Harvey, Levi Bousley and others who built the first mills in the county, were among its greatest benefactors. Shortly after Jacob Pickering's saw mill was put up Nathan [illegible] and Robert Pick erected a carding machine and [illegible] mill farther down on Duck Creek. The well-known Teas Mill was south of Greensboro on Blue River and just over the line in Spiceland township, while the famous Stone Quarry Mill was farther down the river.

Woodville, no longer a place of importance, had its beginning in 1836, and in 1882, when an important line of railroad* was built through the township, the enterprising town of Kennard came into existence, and in 1890, when another line of railroad crossed the township, Shirley, a newest of villages within the county, was begun at the crossing of the railroads. Greensboro township has fine farms, fertile soil, excellent highways, churches and schools, and in its wealth and population, ranks among the best in the county. The population of the township, including Greensboro, was 1612 at the last census, and the valuation of its property $677,030 in 1892.

Seven years had elapsed before it was deemed necessary to create any additional civil township, but the settlements forming around the new village of Cadiz demanded that the administration of their local affairs be brought nearer to the inhabitants, and Harrison township, the tenth civil township in the county, was created out of portions of Greensboro and Fall Creek townships in November, 1838. Zeno Pearson was the solitary settler who entered lands within the limits of the township in 1823, although several settlers had come into the township the year before but had not yet acquired title to the lands upon which their cabins stood. Among these early settlers were Dempsey Reese, a native of North Carolina, who served on the first grand jury which convened in September, 1822. Roderick Craig, Phineas Ruth, William Craig, Exum Pearson, Frederick Lowery, John Weesner, Tabor W. McKee, Miles Lamb, Elias Newby, Jonathan Bond, Jacob Keesling, Parker Paige, Walter Gray, Samuel Lowder, William Cooper, Abraham Staley, John Cripe, John McCormick, William Showalter, Shubal Julian, John Cooper, Enda Cooper, [illegible] W. McKee, Morgan Haskett, Newby Modlin, John Hodson, Henry Whitelock, George Wilkinson, Daniel Pressnall, Peter Wissler, William Hendricks, Thomas Stephens, Garrett Ressonier, George Mooney, John Thompson, Job Gunn, Andrew Keesling, William Clark, Madison Coons, Edward Norton, Jacob Clark, Robert McClellan, Mahlon McCormick, Hiram Estell, Samuel Bufkin, Matthew Huff, Jonas Deselms, Solomon Conn, Abraham McCormick, William H. Foster, Isaac Ratliff, William Vanbuskirk, Stanford Lewis, William Pring, Philip Olinger, Robert Hogue and Ginnethan Hopkins, while Joseph Ellis, Stephen Jordan and Robert Keene were among the first colored men in the township.

In 1835 David Pickering came into the township from Ohio, while it was yet a part of Henry township, and in September, 1836, located the town of Cadiz seven miles west of the county seat. The country around, excepting a few clearings here and there, was wild and the forests untouched, and on the west there were no settlers nearer than seven miles. John B. Swazey, who had established the now defunct New Castle Banner, was the first merchant here in 1837. Other merchants who came afterward were David Hiatt, John W. Grubbs, the founder of the Courier, Henry Clay Grubbs and George B. Rogers. Fifty years ago Samuel Ferris, the first physician, located here when roads were well nigh impassable, then came John C. Beck and later Luther W. Hess.

When the new township was called into existence the first election to select a justice of the peace was held in December 1838, at the house of Jonas Pickering in Cadiz, and Moses McKee and John Cooper each received sixteen votes, indicating that the population of the township was less than two hundred. Each [illegible] from the older states came in from year to year and gradually clearings were made, roads established and the wet lands reclaimed until the township is one of the most productive in the county and the improvements of its farm lands greater in value than in any other township. The majority of the first settlers of the township were from North Carolina, while others were from Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The first congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist church of America in Indiana, a church whose chief tenet was opposed to human slavery, was organized in this township at the [illegible] Miles Lamb in 1843, by Emery [illegible], Miles Lamb [illegible] devoted [illegible] and [illegible]. The population of the township, excluding Cadiz, as shown by the last census, was 1071, and the valuation of its property $1,102,750 at the last appraisement. The township possesses several splendid gas wells.

Spiceland township, composed of a part of Wayne and Franklin townships, was created a civil township by the Board of Commissioners, June 8, 1842, and its first township election was held in August following at [illegible], then a village more than twenty years old. Before this time its [illegible] had to [illegible] many of them going a distance of ten miles or more. In August, 1821, the [illegible] entries of land [illegible] present [illegible] town [illegible] with the [illegible] of the new year William [illegible] James [illegible] Wallace [illegible] and Joseph C[illegible] made entries [illegible]. The following year Josiah [illegible] Benjamin [illegible] John C[illegible] and William Crane made entries, and a year later Daniel Jackson, Aaron Houghton, John Burkett, Gerris Houghton, Abner Cloud, William Hart, John Copeland, Benjamin Hutchins, Samuel Griffin, Thomas Greenstreet and John Peel made other entries. Settlers came in from now on, and among the earliest were John Sheridan, Jesse Small, Caleb Hall, Joseph Griffin, Solomon Macy, James Archer, Dixon Boone, George Evans, Robert Hodson, Isaac Hodson, Joshua Wilborn, Joel Adam, John Mitchell, William B. Unthank, James Hudelson, Isaac White, Charles Bundy, John Hiatt, Nathan Davis, Cordial Dennick, Joseph Cox, Larkin Hall, Joel Harrold, Reuben Morris, Aaron Stanley, Samuel Cox, Jesse Bond, Joseph Newby, William W. Williams, Amos Bond, Thomas Cook, Walter Edgerton, Jonas Barker, Zadoc Bayle, Benjamin Morris, Joseph H. Bennett, Eli Gause, Edwin W. Swain, James P. Antrim, Josiah Symons, Thomas S. Teas and Eli Unthank.

Ogden, one of the oldest villages in the county, came into existence with the opening of the National Road, being laid out by Hiram Crum in December, 1829, and its proprietor called it Middletown, being midway between Richmond and Indianapolis, although Jacob Koontz' village on Fall Creek had received the same name two months before, but in 1838 its name was changed by act of the legislature to Ogden, in honor of one of the engineers on the great national highway. There were a few log houses on [illegible] at a very early period, and the Friends who belonged to the Duck Creek meeting established a meeting here in 1829, and soon afterward built a meeting house of hewed poplar logs. This was the beginning of this widely known town. In 1838 a post office was established and Thomas Cook appointed postmaster. Solomon Sweet, Thomas Cook, David Holloway, Dixon Boone, Samuel Pickering, Emory D. Coffin, John Gray and Peter C. Welborn were among the town's earliest merchants. In 1850 Peter Cloud, William B. Macy and others made additions to the village. The well-known Spiceland Academy and the Orphans' Home for the county are located here. The town is in the midst of a fertile and picturesque region, and natural gas is found here. With its excellent school and churches, it is unsurpassed as a place for rearing and educating a family. The population in 1890 was 637, being the fourth town in size in the county. Upon the completion of the Indiana Central Railroad, Coffin's Station, so named from its first merchant, Emory Dunreith Coffin, sprang up, its name being subsequently changed to Dunreith. The census of 1890 showed the population of the township, including corporations, to be 1823, and the assessed value of its property in 1892 was $1,267,980.

As late as 1870 the census tables of nativity showed that 334 residents of the township were natives of North Carolina, 45 of Virginia, while those of African descent numbered 65. The colored man and his family ever found sympathy and help in the Quaker settlements. In the first twenty years after the organization of the county the settlements, beginning on Duck Creek in Harrison and Henry townships, and extending southward along Blue River into Greensboro and Wayne, and thence eastward through what is now Spiceland into Franklin and Dudley townships, were as essentially a settlement of North Carolinians as Prairie, Jefferson and Fall Creek townships were of Virginians.

Prairie township yet remained the largest township in its area in the county, and with the increasing population along Bell Creek and Honey Creek, a new civil township was demanded, and on September 5, 1843, portions of Prairie and Fall Creek townships were united and the township of Jefferson created. Surprising as it may seem, there was not an entry of land in this township until 1829, when Wesley Goodwin, who had settled in Henry township the year before, made the only entry during the year; the only entries the next year were made by Edward Thorp and John Hayes, who had previously entered lands in Dudley township. In 1831 Anthony Sanders, Samuel Beavers, William Murphey, Joel Sammons, William Harvey and Jeremiah Veach and Lewis Veach, who were residents of Prairie township, made the only entries. Within the next five years the lands of the township were principally taken up, and among the actual settlers, a few of whom had come in a few years before, were Adam Benbow, Benjamin Benbow, David Bousley, Jacob Courtney, Abraham W. Bousley, Richard Beaver, William S. Yost, Leonard Fulleman, Owen Griffith, Jacob Foy, William S. Whitworth, Abraham Hale, Albert Harry, George Howe, Christopher Painter, Aaron Ballard, Joseph Funk, Christian Pence, Michael Swope, Michael Funk, Andrew Maddy, George Bowers, Adam Wean, Richard Modlin, William Modlin, Jacob Wright, Jacob Rinker, Henry Spell and Joseph White. Others who lived in the township at an early period of the county's history, and who were residents of the township at the time of its creation, were Ephraim Kerlin, William Lyons, Henry Odom, William Petty, Solomon Reese, Abraham Rider, William Sanders, Tobias Sanders, Joseph Rife, Thompson Simmons, Abraham Lyons, David Hayes, James Lester, Thomas Fleming, Samuel Beavers, Robert Crandall, Joshua Cummins, Peyton Chapman, Woodson Cummins, Simeon B. Hayes, John Funk, James Griffith, Jacob Good, John Rinker, Samuel Beavers, Christian Swain, Peyton Chapman, Creed Chapman, Daniel Feltz, Larkin Cochran, Adam Conn, Joseph Rhodes, Jonathan Longfellow, James Murphey, Oliver Hall and Lafe Hale. Sulphur Springs, taking its name from certain mineral springs within the limits of the town, was laid out in 1853 by William S. Yost, and is the only village in the township, and is among the most prosperous of the smaller towns of the county. Among the early residents of the village were William S. Yost, Dr. John S. Yost, Benjamin Hayes, William Spell, William G. Rider, John M. Rider, Samuel Keiser, Richard W. Scott, Columbus C. M. Beck, Hamilton Swift, Richard Dunbar and Dr. William M. Reeves.

The settlement of the township and the clearing away of its forests, the drainage of its low lands and the development of its farms and the improvement of its roads may be taken as a [illegible] of the [illegible] development of the entire county, for [illegible] every variety of soil and timber

were represented. The southern portion of the township was level and for years quite wet, while the northern portion being somewhat undulating afforded better drainage, and being north of the water shed of the county, Bell Creek and Honey Creek carried the surplus waters northward to White River. As shown by the records, the assessed value of the property of the township including Sulphur Springs, was $735,840 in 1892; the population in 1890 was 1132.

Blue River was the last created of the civil townships of the county. Originally a part of Prairie township, it had for twenty years formed the south half of Stony Creek, and was erected into a separate township upon the petition of many of its citizens on June 6, 1848. The fertile lands at the headwaters of Blue River and Flat Rock early attracted attention and its settlements were begun among the first in the county. In 1822 entries of land within the township were made at the Brookville office by Henry Metzher, John Koons, Henry Stump, George Hobson, Richard Wilson, Zachariah Alsbaugh, Reuben Wilson, Michael Conway, Benjamin Harvey, Joseph Cory, Betsy Cory, David Cory, Mary Cory and Abraham Cory. Some of these persons, as George Hobson and Benjamin Harvey, were residents of other townships, and the Tract Book discloses the fact that many enterprising citizens of this early period entered various tracts of land. The year after, Joshua Brown, Jacob Brown, Richard Conway, Jacob Beals, William Shaffer and Aaron Mendenhall entered lands. Richard Conway was one of the few soldiers of the War of the Revolution who came into the new county.

Other early settlers were Nathan Davis, David Terhune, Christopher Main, Solomon Cory, Lindsey Dennis, Daniel B. Kissinger, Wiley Moore, Samuel Coffin, Jacob Deardorff, Thompson Moore, Purnell Bales, George Hobson, Jesse Wright, William Moore, George Rinard, James Duke, Philip Moore, David Pidgeon, Isaac Wrightsman, Ebenezer Adams, John Healton, Eli S. Messick, Joseph Chamness, Stephen Cory, Joseph Koons, William B. Shockley, Chesman Cowgill, Francis Downing, Andrew Baldwin, James Roy, Elias Fouts, Reuben Means, Abraham Miller, Tense Lindley, William Millikan, Shadrack Rinard, James Taylor, Devault Koons, Elisha Ogle, Lewis Hoover, Thomas Lamb, George Koons, Benjamin Pierce, Thomas Pierce, Joseph Bales, Jacob Clapper, Calvin Canaday, William Hobson, Jesse Hobson, Samuel Lamar, Jacob Hill, Benjamin Manifold, Alexander Millikan, Nathan Millikan, James Stanford, Miles Mendenhall, Daniel Waltz, David T. Corey, James P. Dykes, Lewis Fouts, Peter S. Cory and Peter Koons. For years the voters of the township had voted at Blountsville, but with the creation of the new township government, the elections were ordered to be held "at the house of Philip Moore, or at the meeting house near his house." For years the township had no village, but in 1882, when a railroad was constructed across the township, the enterprising town of Mooreland came into existence and has since been incorporated. The villages of Messick and Chamness are also within the township.

Blue River, Little Blue River, Flat Rock and Stony Creek have their origin in this township, draining with their tributaries fully three-fourths of the county. These streams, having but slight fall, have their origin in the low lands of the township, which seemed for many years but little more than extensive marshes, which with their almost impenetrable thickets and fallen timber, resisted for a long time the husbandman's efforts to reclaim them, but with ultimate drainage became wheat and corn lands of unsurpassed fertility. The township contains twenty sections and three fractional sections, and excepting Stony Creek is the smallest in the county, having an area about equal to that of Spiceland township; the assessed value of its property for 1892, including Mooreland, was $760,970, and its population in 1890 was 1032.

From the time the four original townships were organized until the creation of Blue River township, more than a quarter of a century had passed and there were now thirteen civil townships. In 1849 the first tax duplicate containing an assessment of the lands, lots and personal property of the townships as they now exist, was made. As shown by the earliest tax duplicate in existence, the assessment of the property of the county for taxable purposes in 1841 was $2,376,450. While there had been an actual increase in the value of the property of the county within the previous eight years, much greater than is to be inferred from the tax duplicate of 1849, the increase for taxable purposes had not been great for the total valuation was now but $2,975,004, the assessment of personal property being $550,063. The valuation of the real and personal property in the thirteen townships as now constituted, including their towns, was: Wayne, $493,962; Franklin, $163,365; Dudley, $253,710; Liberty, $256,810; Henry, $341,640; Greensboro, $174,100; Harrison, $148,910; Fall Creek, $193,560; Prairie, $265,172; Stony Creek, $108,415; Spiceland, $218,460; Jefferson, $169,850, and Blue River $123,570. Wayne township led all the rest, and with Dudley and Liberty surpassed Henry township and New Castle, while Stony Creek was the lowest in valuation. The entire valuation of the lots in the different towns of the county amounted to but $136,221. The lots of Knightstown and Raysville were valued at $49,859, of Lewisville at $7,275; of New Lisbon, at $1520, of New Castle at $45,170; of Greensboro and Woodville, at $11,400, while the lots of Cadiz were valued at $790. The lots of Middletown were assessed at $7850; of Hillsboro and Luray, at $1272, of Blountsville and Rogersville, at $3015, and of Ogden and Spiceland, at $8,490. These figures afford an interesting study of the changing values of property. The taxes had increased in a greater ratio than the valuation of the property and were now $21,236.25, and the entire delinquent taxes amounted to but $196.12. The rates of taxation were sixty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, of which thirty cents were for state purposes, ten cents for county purposes, ten cents for school purposes and ten cents for road purposes. A poll tax was levied but as yet dogs went free.

CHAPTER IX.

The Soldiers of the County—The War for the Union—Newspapers of the County—Courts and Judges—Members of the Legislature—Literary People—Resources of the County.

THIRTY-NINE years had elapsed from the cessation of hostilities, in the War of the Revolution in 1782, until the lands of Henry county were opened up for sale. Many of the younger patriots, who had participated in the great struggle for independence, were yet living, and four of them are known to have come into the county soon after its settlement began. One of these was Christopher Long, a pioneer settler in Liberty township, who died in 1824, in the eighty-third year of his age. Another was Andrew Ice, who settled in Prairie township in 1832, where he died at an advanced age. This patriot had served in a Virginia regiment and was the father of Col. Jesse Ice, a soldier of the war of 1812. Richard Conway, another participant in the great struggle for independence, settled in Liberty township as early as 1821, where he entered lands. James S. Stinson, who had served in a North Carolina regiment, was another patriot of the Revolution who came into the county in 1822 and became a resident of Henry township. There were doubtless other Revolutionary soldiers who came into the county, but unfortunately their names have not been preserved.

From the time of the treaty of peace, in December, 1814, in the second struggle between the United States and Great Britain, until William Owen had entered the first tract of land in Henry county in February, 1821, but little more than six years had elapsed. The majority of the veterans of the war were yet young men or had but reached middle age, and many of them secured land by reason of their military service and several of them sought homes in Henry county. The names of all the old defenders of the Republic have not been preserved, yet among those who are known to have come into the county were Col. Jesse Ice, who was a captain in the army of Gen. Harrison, and subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, Michael Bannon, William Rigdon, Joseph Cowgill, Robert Downs, James Dotti, Alexander Woolers, George Hawk, Benjamin Harvey and Absalom Harvey, of Prairie township; Asahel Woodward, William McDowell, Sr., David Bowers, David Philips, Alexander Johnson and Henry Eiten, of Henry; Moses Roberts and John Collinsworth and Jacob Jones, of Liberty; John Hayes, Samuel Beavers and Aaron Ballard, of Jefferson; Levi Butler and Christian Fout, of Spiceland; William Moore, Joseph Cory, Abraham Cory, Jonathan Pierce, George Rinard and Samuel Marshall of Blue River; David Messick, Samuel Templeton and Jacob Lawson, of Franklin; John McCormick, of Harrison; Jacob Elliott, John Englerth, and John Judge, of Greensboro; Solomon Bowers, Charles Cummins, Isaac Cooper, David Fleming, John Fablely, Reuben McConnell, William Graham, Joseph Gossett, Samuel Huston, Henry Isenour, John Keesling, Charles Mitchell, William Frigg, Anthony Sanders and Thomas Windsor, of Fall Creek; Peter Davis, of Stony Creek, William Gross and John Jacoby, of Dudley, and Maj. William Doughty, of Wayne township. There were a few others, including David Landis, David Porter, Peter Stoner, James Walters, Enoch Hoglin, Israel Jackson, Martin Oder, Thomas Allen, Humphrey Sutton and Jacob Chrestner.

With the exception of occasional Indian wars, the nation had enjoyed peace for more than thirty-one years, when the battle of Palo Alto, on May 8, 1846, announced the opening of hostilities with the neighboring republic of Mexico. Indiana furnished five regiments in this struggle, and the following persons enlisted from Henry county: Abner Phelps, Eli Armfield, George Tarkleson, William H. Roby, Harvey Copeland, Henry Shank, James Schuman, Amos Brown, Richard Webster, George W. Thompson, Norvel Fleming, Philip Andrews, Pyrrhus Woodward, [illegible] Swain, Charles Fuer, Jeremiah Gossett, William Mann, Chapman [illegible] and David Wagner. These volunteers were assigned to company H of the Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James H. Lane, while the company which had been recruited in Grant, Jefferson and Henry counties was commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Corey, and in October, 1847, came in wagons from Marion to New Castle and proceeded, 108 strong, by the way of Knightstown and Greenfield, to Indianapolis, and thence by the new flat bar railroad to Madison, the place of rendezvous and thence by the way of New Orleans to the city of Mexico. William D. Schuman, of Prairie township, had previously enlisted in another regiment.

From a material as well as an intellectual standpoint, the period from 1850 to 1860 was one of the most active in the history of the county. The railroad from Richmond to New Castle had its trains running in 1853, and

the railroad from R[illegible] and the [illegible] pikes were completed about the same time. Twenty years before this time the National Road had been partially constructed [illegible] the excitement of [illegible] the road from New Castle to [illegible] in 1853 [illegible] was completed [illegible] Lewisville [illegible] time to settle [illegible] the county began later [illegible] improvements [illegible] were seriously thought of [illegible] was the costs of erecting [illegible] passed upon the [illegible] years passed before any extensive system of turnpikes was inaugurated [illegible]. The old log school houses, [illegible] had given way to neat frame and brick buildings and the terms of school were lengthened and better teachers were employed. The log meeting houses were gradually supplanted by brick and frame churches and with each year new lands were cleared and enclosed with fences and new farm houses and barns erected. The towns and villages of the county increased not less rapidly in wealth and population than the surrounding country, and brick business houses took the place of the old frame buildings, and many substantial brick residences were erected throughout the county, and with better roads, carriages and buggies and spring wagons took the place of the old farm wagons. Reapers and mowing machines and improved agricultural implements came into use. Melodeons, organs and a few pianos were introduced into the county. Better furniture and carpets came into use and the circulation of the city and county papers increased. The formation of temperance societies had done much to arrest the use of intoxicating liquors. The New Castle Academy had succeeded the old Henry County Seminary and many of the brightest young men and women of the county were enrolled as students. The first agricultural fair in the county was held at New Castle on the grounds adjoining the old grave yard in 1851, and while the meager display covered not more than an acre of ground and the various exhibits including the floral department were displayed under trees, it was the beginning of improved methods of agriculture and stock-raising. The first fair at Knightstown was held the next year.

In 1860, the population of the county had reached 20,119 and the assessed value of its real and personal property was $8,113,970. Several new villages had sprung up. But with the material and intellectual progress of the county political feeling ran high. The slave power of the South, alarmed at the growing strength of the Republican party, was defiant, and threats of a dissolution of the Union, in certain contingencies, were heard. Henry county with its intelligent constituency and fervent spirit beheld with deep concern the fierce political struggle and in the presidential election of 1860 cast 2,926 votes for Abraham Lincoln, 1296 for Stephen A. Douglas, 90 for John C. Breckenridge and 16 for John Bell.

And when the batteries of South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumpter, in April, 1861, the patriotic spirit of the county was aroused as never before, and when the President called for troops to maintain the authority of the government, Henry county sent two companies of soldiers to the seat of war, and on June 3, 1861, at Philippi, the first battle of the war, in which the Sixth regiment, of which company F recruited at Knightstown and vicinity formed a part, was actively engaged, the soldiers of Henry county received their baptism of fire, and on July 11, 1861, the Eighth regiment, embracing within its ranks Company F from Henry county, took part in the battle of Rich Mountain, and Philander Wiseheart, a gallant young man of Fall Creek township, was the first soldier of the county to give up his life in the great struggle just beginning. And when the struggle became a prolonged one, and the fate of the nation seemed at times to tremble in the balance, Henry county responded patriotically to every call for troops and sent the flower of her youth and manhood to fill the ranks of many regiments. Hundreds of the young and middle-aged men of the county, from the farm, the shop and the office, from the schools and every vocation in life, and from every township and town enrolled themselves as soldiers in the great struggle for the Union and rendered heroic service. There had been but few enlistments from the county in the war with Mexico, but in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, the strongest feelings of patriotism were aroused.

Under the first and second calls for troops, the enlistments from Henry county had been largely in excess of her quota. The enrollment showed that the military force of the county was 3278 on September 19, 1862. Of this number 496 were exempt from military service and 113 were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, leaving 2552 persons in the county subject to military duty. At this time 1087 men were already in the army. And when the President made his third call for troops in August, 1862, but 160 additional enlistments were necessary to fill the county's quota, and this number was speedily raised. And when 350 men were required to complete the county's quota under the calls for additional troops in 1863 the number was supplied by enlistments. In the early part of 1864, there were calls for 500,000 additional troops, and of this number Henry county was required to furnish 1185 men. To make up this number [illegible] men enlisted and there were [illegible] enlistments of veterans, [illegible] total [illegible]. There was still a deficiency of 171, required for the first time a draft was ordered. The number drawn was 170, and the county [illegible] a small excess of men in the service. In December, 1864, there was a call for 300,000 men. The county further desiring to [illegible] a draft and [illegible] young men [illegible] 34 men and only 17 men were drafted.

Henry county contributed [illegible] of the best regiments in the service, regiments which [illegible] in the history of the war as fighting regiments. The [illegible] not always [illegible] company F to the Sixth regiment, company F to the three [illegible] and company E [illegible] three [illegible] regiment, companies A, C, D and K to the Thirty-sixth regiment, company [illegible] to the Third Cavalry, parts of companies A and F to the Fifty-seventh regiment, companies H and I to the Sixty-ninth regiment, companies F and G and part of company I to the Eighty-fourth regiment, company I to the Ninth Cavalry, companies E and G to the One hundred and thirty-ninth regiment, company H to the One hundred and fortieth regiment, parts of companies C, D, H and I to the One hundred and forty-seventh regiment, while there were numerous enlistments from the county in the Eleventh and Nineteenth regiments, the Twelfth and Nineteenth batteries and other commands. And when Gen. John Morgan, the Confederate leader, made his raid through the state in July, 1863, there were 780 men from Henry county who responded to repel the invader.

From Philippi until the last gun was fired upon the Rio Grande, the soldiers of Henry county in every department and in every army rendered valiant and arduous service and the heroism and achievements of its troops in this great struggle form one of the brightest pages of its history. The losses in killed and wounded of several regiments containing large numbers of the soldiers of the county were among the greatest in the war. From Henry county William Grose entered the army as colonel of the Thirty-sixth regiment, soon commanded a brigade, and became brigadier and major-general; George W. Lennard, a gallant officer, rose by rapid promotion to the colonelcy of the Fifty-seventh regiment and gave up his life at Resaca; Milton Peden, after gallant service in the Thirty-sixth regiment, became colonel of the One hundred and forty-seventh regiment. There were many other commissioned officers of less rank equally worthy of mention, but in an army where the majority of non-commissioned officers and privates were the equals in intelligence and social position of their officers, and according to their opportunities rendered equally meritorious service, it would seem invidious to particularize. With a population of 20,119 in 1860, there were 3140 enlistments in Henry county from April 1861, to the close of the war. This number includes the large number of re-enlistments, but there were not less than 1600 men who entered the army from Henry county. The soldiers of the Union and their families during the great struggle were generously treated by a loyal people and the Board of Commissioners, and the county and the different townships paid as bounties to the soldiers and as relief to their families the sum of $468,859.38.

While, under the humane laws of the times, overseers of the poor were appointed as early as the creation of the civil townships, the county made no provision for a permanent home for its poor until 1839, when a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, being a part of the present county farm, was purchased, and five years later an asylum was erected. The third jail of the county, completed in 1836, continued to be used until 1851, when the second brick jail was erected. Justice was dispensed in the old red brick court house with its towering cupola and lofty blue judge's stand, until it was burned on February 13, 1864. Then its walls and the jail near by were torn down to make room for the present substantial court house which was begun in 1867 and completed two years later. While the gloom of civil war hung over the North and there was scarcely a family in the county which had not some member or relative in the army, it was a period of unusual material prosperity, and when in 1865 the armies of the Union were disbanded, the citizen soldiers returning home, were absorbed without disturbance among the toilers of the county, and with the lessons learned in war became its foremost citizens in peace. And notwithstanding the losses in the civil war, the population of the county had continued to increase until it had reached 22,986 in 1870, and its wealth had grown to $11,041,320 for purposes of taxation.

The earliest newspaper projects in the county have been noticed. John W. Grubbs remained in charge of the Courier until 1846, when he disposed of the establishment to C. V. Duggins, who died in 1850, when Mr. Grubbs again became proprietor and editor and continued in that relation until January, 1853, when George W. Lennard purchased the office and a few months later took Coleman Rogers into partnership. In 1854, the paper was sold to Ellison and Nation and later in the same year Wrigley and Lyle purchased the office, and in 1856, disposed of it to Charles E. Harwood and Thomas B. Redding. It was at this time that the publication of the widely read Mullinix Papers, possessing no slight degree of literary merit, was begun, and the letters of that mythical person, Obediah Oldbuck, so well known in the political history of the county began to be intercepted and published in the Courier. These last named proprietors soon afterwards sold the paper to Elijah B. Martindale, who was succeeded in 1857 by Dr. I. S. Drake. In 1859 Walton P. Goode purchased the paper and in 1862, while the civil war was raging, sold it to Elwood Pleas, who conducted the paper for more than six years, adding to the material of the office and extending the circulation of the paper. In March, 1869, Harry H. Hoover and Maurice E. Pleas became proprietors, and in May, 1870, A. G. Wilcox purchased Mr. Pleas' interest and in January, 1871, Calvin R. Scott succeeded to Mr. Hoover's interest. In July, 1872, Adolph Rogers purchased the paper, and immediately consolidated it with the Henry County Republican published by Elwood Pleas. The paper remained under the management of Pleas and Rogers until January 1, 1875, when the Courier Company, a joint stock company, was organized. Adolph Rogers became secretary and treasurer of the new company and remained as editor of the paper until January, 1877, when he retired, being succeeded by W. H. [illegible], the present manager.

The Courier from the beginning had espoused the Whig cause, but in 1852 the first number of a newspaper with opposite political views, called the Democratic Banner, was issued at New Castle by J. Fenwick Henry, with D. R. H. Nation as editor, but at the end of three years the paper suspended publication. The Knightstown Citizen was established in 1859 by [illegible] Dean [illegible] the forerunner of the [illegible], of which the Courier was the [illegible] successor. [illegible] and A. M. Worden were successive editors when the paper suspended publication in 1864. The [illegible] journalistic field during the period of the civil war. But with the return of peace the Henry County Times was be-

gon in 1865, the Henry County Independent in 1867, the Henry County Republican and City Chronicle of Knightstown in 1870, the New Castle Times in 1872, the Spiceland Reporter in 1873, the New Castle Mercury in 1875, the Knightstown Herald and the Knightstown Journal in 1876, the Lewisville Democrat and New Castle News in 1877, the Indiana Statesman in 1878, and the Henry County Argus in 1881, while the first number of the New Castle Courant, the latest unsuccessful newspaper project in the county, was issued in 1887. These newspapers, after a varying existence, mark the pathway of unsuccessful journalistic ventures, the most attractive yet perilous of business projects. Many of these newspapers were published for several years, and some of them, as the New Castle Times, the Spiceland Reporter, the Lewisville Democrat, and the New Castle Mercury, were edited with more than ordinary ability. The first number of the Beech Tree, a magazine devoted to general literature, was issued at Knightstown in 1858, and the Western Review, a monthly publication devoted to agriculture, was issued at the same place in 1866, but neither of them received sufficient support to justify their publication.

The newspaper projects and failures in Henry county have been numerous, and are not more important than other unsuccessful enterprises except as illustrating the political and intellectual life of the county. The power of the press has steadily increased until the press and pulpit, supplemented by the splendid system of our free schools, have become the great intellectual and moral forces of the nation, and the editors of Henry county address each week, through the columns of their respective newspapers, more persons than all its ministers preach to. How important, then, that the great power of journalism be lodged in good hands and that its influence may ever be against the false in taste and the objectionable in morals.

Within the county six newspapers are published. The New Castle Courier, now in its fifty-third volume, has withstood every vicissitude and within its pages have been recorded for more than half a century the varying phases of life within the county. The Courier, now for seventeen years under the management of W. H. Elliott, has reached a splendid material prosperity and is among the most influential of the weekly newspapers of the state.

The next oldest newspaper is the Knightstown Banner, established in 1867 by John A. Deem, which after various changes in ownership, is published by Wallace K. Deem, son of its founder. The Banner, enterprising in the presentation of the news and dignified in the discussion of affairs, is securely established. The New Castle Democrat, with various changes in its management, has reached its sixteenth volume and under the control of P. M. Gillies has attained a greater circulation than ever before, and the collection of the news has been so systematized as to make each issue a mirror of the principal happenings of the week within the county. The Middletown News has reached its ninth volume and under the management of J. O. Lambert is clean and able and in its well-written editorials and in the presentation of local news ranks with the best of the country weeklies. The Knightstown Sun, piquant and entertaining in its discussion of affairs, has entered its eighth volume and is published by Clarence Beard and Charles Beard. The Sun is published in its own building, its office being one of the best equipped in the county. The People's Press came into existence three years ago as the exponent of the principles of a new and aggressive political party. W. W. Pugg was its first editor, being succeeded by Walter S. Chambers. The paper is well edited and carefully presents the news of the town and county.

Since Miles Eggleston, the first president judge of the Henry Circuit Court, made his first and only visit to New Castle, in 1823, the courts of the county have been the conservators of our liberties and our property, bringing justice to every man's door. Bethuel F. Morris, Charles H. Test, Samuel Bigger and James Perry were successively presiding judges until 1844, when John T. Elliott, who was the first citizen of the county who presided over the circuit court, became president judge and served with the associate judges, one of whom was his father, Abraham Elliott, until the office of associate judge was abolished in 1852. When the office of associate judge was abolished the probate court was also legislated out of existence and the court of Common Pleas created. Martin L. Bundy was the first judge of the new court and Robert L. Polk the last, the court being abolished in 1872. Since 1852, Oliver P. Morton, Joseph Anthony, Jeremiah Smith, John T. Elliott, Silas Colgrove, Joseph S. Buckles, Joshua H. Mellett, Robert L. Polk, Mark E. Forkner, William H. Martin and Eugene H. Bundy, have successively been the judges of the circuit court. The clerks of the circuit court, who by virtue of their office, were also clerks of the probate court and court of Common Pleas, since Rene Julian's time, have been, Abraham Elliott, John Elliott, Eli Murphey, Samuel Hoover, Simon T. Powell, Jesse C. Hudelson, Benjamin Shirk, Henry H. Hiatt, David W. Kinsey, Robert B. Carr, John S. Hodges, Milton Brown, Adolph Rogers, Benjamin S. Parker and Charles S. Hernly.

Qualifications and fitness for office were perhaps more regarded in the selection of officers in early times than now. The officers chosen at the first election and at many succeeding elections were the foremost citizens of the county. They were not always educated men, but they were men of unquestioned integrity, sound judgment and reasonable education. The first citizen of the county elected to the legislature of the new state was Thomas R. Stanford, a native of Virginia, who was elected representative in 1826. This gentleman, who with Elisha Long had been chosen an associate judge at the first election in 1822, afterward represented the county four terms in the lower branch of the legislature and two terms in the senate. For nearly twenty years he was surveyor of the county, and upon the organization in 1841 was a member of the Board of [illegible] [illegible] after which he served the public almost continuously for thirty-eight years. He was a man of sound judgment, of [illegible] and public spirit [illegible] and commanding presence, and [illegible] [illegible] in the early legislation of the state. Jesse H. Healey, the first sheriff of the county, after filling the office five years, was chosen as the first probate judge, serving seven years. He was then selected to represent the county in the lower branch of the legislature, where he became a useful member. He afterward served one term as commissioner, two terms as [illegible] and one term as county assessor, his official career extending over a full period of twenty years. He was a man of great force of character and almost unerring in his judgment of men, and within the first two decades after the settlement of the county he and Thomas R. Stanford were the most influential and conspicuous citizens of the county.

Among other early members of the legislature from Henry County who were influential and useful members were John T. Elliott, who served a term as senator, beginning in 1840, and Eli Murphey, who served a term in the senate, beginning in 1845. Prior to 1860 Elisha Long, Thomas Bell, David Macy, Richard Henderson, Miles Murphey, Robert M. Cooper, Jesse H. Healey, Col. Ralph Berkshire, David C. Shawhan, Joel Reed, Simon Summers, Isaac Parker, Robert I. Hudelson, John W. Grubbs, John Powell, Samuel Collin, Jesse W. Baldwin, Martin L. Bundy, William A. Rifner, Butler Hubbard, Russell Jordan, Isaac H. Morris, Joseph Yount, Samuel W. Stewart, Luther C. Mellett, Milton Peden, Nathan H. Ballenger, William Grose and Joshua H. Mellett were members of the House, while Elisha Long, Thomas Bell, Thomas R. Stanford, John T. Elliott, Eli Murphey, George Evans, Ezekiel T. Hickman, William W. Williams, and Isaac Kinley were successively senators before the war. Without exception, so far as is now known, these early legislators faithfully and conscientiously served their constituents.

During the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, when party feeling ran high, Joshua H. Mellett, as a member of the senate, rendered patriotic service to the state and the Union cause and took high rank in a body composed of unusually able men, and during the same period Martin L. Bundy and Charles D. Morgan were able and influential members of the House. Since that time, David W. Chambers, John R. Millikan, Thomas S. Lines, John Hedrick, Mark E. Forkner, A. R. A. Thompson, Charles S. Hubbard, Exum Saint, William M. Bartlett, John A. Deem, William A. Brown, William Grose, John M. Morris and Thomas N. White, have been members of the House. Since the close of the civil war Milton Peden, Thomas Reagan, Luther W. Hess, Benjamin Shirk, Eugene H. Bundy, William Grose and Leonidas P. Newby have been members of the senate. Among the later members of the legislature David W. Chambers, Mark E. Forkner, Exum Saint, William A. Brown and John M. Morris in the House and Eugene H. Bundy and Leonidas P. Newby in the senate, being admirably equipped for debate, actively participated in the political discussions of the times and exercised more than ordinary influence on legislation, and some of these members exhibited rare qualities of leadership.

Henry county, with its excellent schools, and with a population above the average in intelligence, has ever been the patron of newspapers and general literature, and while there have not been many producers of literature in the county, few counties have possessed more men and women of refined and cultivated tastes, and with greater love for the pure and elevated in literature. Of those whose writings have possessed more than ordinary merit, John W. Grubbs and Russell B. Abbott were among the earliest in the county. The former, for many years engaged in practical journalism, was a writer of unusual force and originality and the master of a pure and chaste style, while the lectures and addresses of the latter disclosed literary talent of no slight order. Isaac Kinley, teacher, politician and soldier, was a gentleman of varied literary and scientific attainments, and prior to and shortly after the civil war was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Minnie Moreau, possessing a refined and pure taste, had for many years an active connection with journalism and wrote many articles of genuine merit. Martin L. Bundy, always writing in a pure and unaffected style, has contributed to current literature many interesting articles upon historical and financial subjects, while his personal reminiscences are always valuable and entertaining. John W. Shockley, the well-known teacher, possessing the true poetic instinct and love for the beautiful, has written several short poems of unusual merit. Hannah E. Davis has found time from her arduous duties as teacher to write many excellent articles, embracing sketches of travels and articles upon scientific and literary subjects. Mrs. Josie V. Hickman Koons, a native of Henry county, has been for several years an active worker in the field of literature and her productions in prose and song disclose unusual talent. Richard G. Boone, a native of Spiceland, is the author of Education in the United States and A History of Education in Indiana. The former book, showing much research and written in a dignified style, has been adopted as a part of the International Education Series. Rose Wyatt, a lady of refined and sensitive nature, sought in her only published volume to illustrate the evils of divorce, and while the work was not without faults of style, it showed power of imagination, and was written with a grace of language far above the common.

But the best known among the writers of the county is Benj. S. Parker, who has won a reputation in the field of literature little less than national, wielding a pen especially facile in prose and poetry. In the field of journalism, in early life [illegible] often blending into literature, he added to a faculty of a just discernment of the province of journalism, a large facility of style and expression, and in the domain of historical reminiscence and literary criticism had few equals. His poetry, natural and unaffected, pure and chaste, covers a wide range, yet he is essentially the poet of the pioneer settler, who in melodious verse he sings in sweet simplicity the strenuous [illegible] and in his other poems reveals his deep love of nature and of the birds and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Some [illegible] and literature [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Henry county. Thomas B. Redding, who [illegible] his life as teacher and editor [illegible] the [illegible] prominent [illegible] lawyer and scientist [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of his well known attainments in science [illegible] achieved [illegible] [illegible]

prominence in the scientific world and his contributions to the periodicals of the day, many articles of unusual merit upon scientific and literary subjects. Elwood Pleas as an editor was a vigorous writer on serious subjects, while many of his articles of a lighter nature disclosed a vein of genuine humor, but his contributions to science have been especially valuable and are his best work. William Dawson, of Spiceland, combining with his laudable daily toil patient and long-continued observation in astronomy and meteorology, became widely known as a scientific student and writer.

The population of the county in 1880 was 24,016, an increase in ten years of but 1030. In 1890 it was 23,879, a slight decrease in ten years. Wayne, Henry, Greensboro, Fall Creek, Stony Creek and Blue River townships alone had gained in population, the increase except in Stony Creek being in the towns; the other townships had lost. For twenty years emigration to the new states had affected the population of the county. In 1841 the lands of the county, including improvements which were not yet appraised separately, were valued at $1,956,063; the lots and improvements in all its villages at $130,637, and its personal property at $685,110. From a total valuation of $2,776,850 fifty-one years ago, the assessed value of the property of the county had increased in 1892 to $16,913,740, of which $8,224,850 represented the value of its lands and lots, $2,163,500 its improvements and $6,525,100 its personal property. Within the county are twenty-five hundred farms and five thousand happy homes. The result of three-quarters of a century of toil and privation justifies the judgment of the first pioneers, who, believing that it was a goodly region and full of promise, settled within the borders of the new county whose productive soil, salubrious climate and advantageous location have contributed to its development into one of the best agricultural districts in the Union, for here all the cereals, grasses, vegetables and fruits of this latitude grow in perfection. The facts justify the statement, and the report of the state statistician gives the cereal productions of the county in 1892 as follows: wheat, 645,792 bushels; oats, 242,624 bushels; barley, 775 bushels; rye, 1,717 bushels; flax seed, 1,880 bushels; corn, 1,862,420 bushels, but eleven counties in the state surpassing it in the production of this cereal; while the production of Irish potatoes was 50,148 bushels; clover hay, 49,650 tons; timothy hay, 14,676 tons, these various products representing a value of $2,000,000.

Six lines of railroad traverse the county, four of which enter the county seat. Gravel roads extend in every direction and the odious toll gate no longer exists. In the production of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, the county is in the front rank, its horses being a superior grade of animals, and its cattle among the finest in the Union. The county lies in the natural gas region and excellent wells yielding a bountiful supply of nature's fuel have been developed in Jefferson, Fall Creek, Harrison, Greensboro, Spiceland and Wayne townships. With the county's splendid material development, there has been a corresponding moral and intellectual development. Churches and schools exercise a beneficent influence. Its citizens are broad and catholic in spirit. Its affairs are well administered and no burden of debt hangs over the county. Its courts dispense justice with impartial hand, and no moral or physical blight impedes its progress.

But with the splendid material prosperity and high degree of civilization of the state and nation, of which our county forms an integral part, there remain vexed questions unsettled and evil tendencies confronting us. The relations of capital and labor invite the dispassionate consideration of the statesman and political economist; the growing disregard for purity in elections, the diminishing respect for courts and the lax administration of the law appeal to the earnest consideration of every lover of his country. The patriotism of the people and their deep and abiding love of justice have thus far successfully resisted the evils of our national life and there is scarcely a doubt that these will ever be powerful enough to overcome whatever future evils may betide us.

If this sketch, tracing but briefly some of the more important events and incidents of the earlier history of our county, may serve to rescue from forgetfulness any fact, or name of worthy pioneer, or patriot soldier of the early wars of the Republic, the labor bestowed will not be without some compensation, and more fully will it be repaid if it encourage some worthy hand to take up the important work of preserving our county's history and collecting more fully the incidents in the lives of the brave men and noble women who helped to found our institutions and establish the secure foundations of our happiness and prosperity.

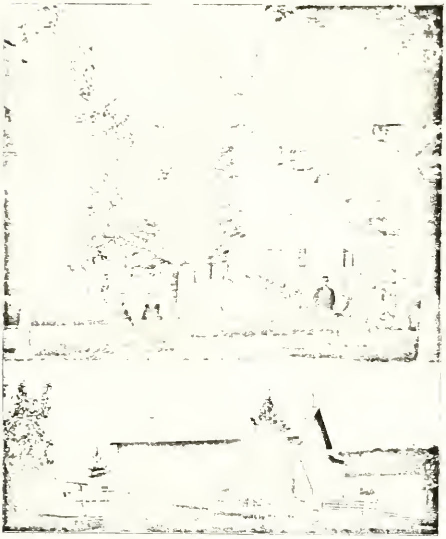
ADOLPH ROGERS.

* * *

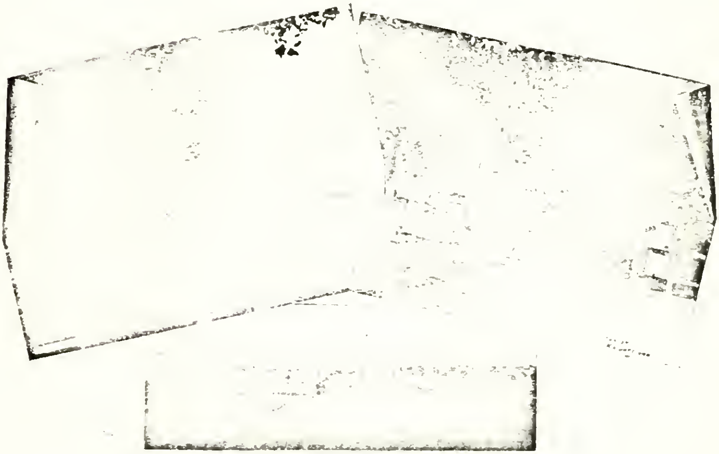
CENSUS BY TOWNSHIPS.

1850—1890.

Townships, including towns.	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Wayne	2075	2555	3318	3251	3333
Franklin	1295	1430	1579	1516	1330
Dudley	1279	1326	1339	1544	1395
Liberty	1766	1599	1884	1839	1538
Henry	1936	2421	2818	3656	4009
Greensboro	1190	1318	1488	1612	1445
Harrison	1425	1814	1888	1914	1674
Fall Creek	1242	1729	2005	2074	2320
Prairie	1340	1557	1623	1708	1663
Stony Creek	1029	1028	934	947	1018
Spiceland	1341	1423	2011	2039	1823
Jefferson	816	1043	1234	1298	1132
Blue River	868	866	862	865	1032
Totals	17605	20119	22986	24016	23879
TOWNS:					
Knightstown	1000	...	1528	1670	1867
Lewisville	193	...	415	416	420
New Lisbon	....	...	...	187	183
Straughn	....	...	...	143	200
New Castle	666	...	1556	2299	2697
Greensboro	...	....	...	224	318
Cadiz	...	...	...	354	307
Middletown	188	...	711	606	851
Mt. Summit	....	...	108	200	231
Dunreith	...	...	....	111	168
Spiceland	...	...	370	527	637
Sulphur Springs	...	...	246	256	251



Residence of James M. Wyatt,
Blue River Township



ELECTIONS.

1832. Clay, Whig, 767, Jackson, Democrat, 580. Total 1,347. 1836. Harrison, Whig, 1,394, Van Buren, Democrat, 712. Total, 2,106. 1840. Harrison, Whig, 1,652, Van Buren, Democrat, 839. Total, 2,491. 1844. Clay, Whig, 1,478, Polk, Democrat, 1,006, Birney, Liberty, 188. Total 2,672. 1848. Taylor, Whig, 1,115, Cass, Democrat, 1,005, Van Buren, Freesoil, 455. Total, 2,575. 1852. Scott, Whig, 1,559, Pierce, 1,225, Hale, Freesoil, 456. Total, 3,240.

1856.

	Fremont	Buchanan	Fillmore
Wayne	401	160	6
Franklin	176	66	15
Dudley	177	69	1
Liberty	158	162	10
Henry	374	179	..
Greensboro	229	28	3
Harrison	253	70	4
Fall Creek	166	142	.
Prairie	127	161	1
Stony Creek	162	26	3
Spiceland	322	34	6
Jefferson	75	131	..
Blue River	121	44	..
Totals	2741	1229	49

Fremont's plurality 1512
" majority 1463

1860.

	Lincoln.	Douglass	Breckenridge.	Bell
Wayne	447	100	18	4
Franklin	233	39	35	..
Dudley	208	49	4	..
Liberty	194	170	6	.
Henry	347	139	4	2
Greensboro	225	30	..	1
Harrison	259	75	..	4
Fall Creek	201	187	2	1
Prairie	149	155	18	1
Stony Creek	153	38	.	2
Spiceland	311	29	1	..
Jefferson	74	145	2	1
Blue River	125	50	..	.
Totals	2926	1206	90	16

Lincoln's plurality 1720
" majority 1614

1864.

	Lincoln	McClellan
Wayne	553	57
Franklin	220	72
Dudley	207	58
Liberty	172	186
Henry	361	117
Greensboro	251	7
Harrison	258	66
Fall Creek	223	128
Prairie	122	166
Stony Creek	127	33
Spiceland	344	5
Jefferson	74	117
Blue River	117	45
Totals	3029	1057

Lincoln's majority 1972

1868.

	Grant.	Seymour
Wayne	588	170
Franklin	221	141
Dudley	239	81
Liberty	180	224
Henry	434	176
Greensboro	260	31
Harrison	285	65
Fall Creek	267	113
Prairie	164	172
Stony Creek	163	29
Spiceland	383	25
Jefferson	111	133
Blue River	111	52
Totals	3436	1412

Grant's majority 2024

1872.

	Grant.	Greeley
Wayne	541	227
Franklin	220	150
Dudley	225	80
Liberty	186	191
Henry	457	220
Greensboro	263	45
Harrison	283	95
Fall Creek	260	163
Prairie	168	189
Stony Creek	142	28
Spiceland	381	45
Jefferson	107	133
Blue River	122	40
Totals	3355	1645

Grant's majority 1710

1876.

	Hayes	Tilden	Cooper
Wayne	536	264	32
Franklin	242	144	1
Dudley	252	104	6
Liberty	215	235	
Henry	575	249	10
Greensboro	288	40	29
Harrison	276	106	10
Fall Creek	261	224	2
Prairie	161	249	2
Stony Creek	157	46	8
Spiceland	432	67	2
Jefferson	113	160	.
Blue River	123	36	21
Totals	3631	1924	123

Hayes' plurality 1707
" majority 1584

1880.

	Garfield	Hancock	Weaver
Wayne	537	273	64
Franklin	243	141	1
Dudley	268	120	7
Liberty	232	223	2
Henry	660	281	18
Greensboro	249	52	49
Harrison	302	122	23
Fall Creek	282	231	6
Prairie	187	240	9
Stony Creek	163	64	16
Spiceland	395	76	19
Jefferson	134	170	1
Blue River	132	38	37
Totals	3784	2031	252

Garfield's plurality 1753
" majority 1501

1884.

	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler	St. John
Wayne	535	238	12	5
Franklin	224	148	3	5
Dudley	251	136	..	8
Liberty	209	224	5	..
Henry	716	316	19	4
Greensboro	249	66	46	5
Harrison	273	121	15	2
Fall Creek	272	265	13	5
Prairie	182	222	..	..
Stony Creek	165	57	8	6
Spiceland	350	74	20	28
Jefferson	127	170	3	..
Blue River	123	61	29	3
Totals	3676	2098	173	71

Blaine's plurality 1578
" majority 1334

1888.

	Harrison.	Cleveland	Fisk	Streeter
Wayne	568	266	30	21
Franklin	212	148	16	..
Dudley	263	140	13	..
Liberty	203	207	6	..
Henry	748	334	19	..
Greensboro	271	117	26	4
Harrison	270	129	5	..
Fall Creek	312	294	11	7
Prairie	193	275	8	..
Stony Creek	162	62	10	4
Spiceland	343	60	62	2
Jefferson	137	179	1	..
Blue River	162	73	20	13
Totals	3844	2284	227	51

Harrison's plurality ... 1560
" majority ... 1282

1892.

	Harrison	Cleveland	Weaver	Bidwell
Wayne	551	276	77	32
Franklin	179	120	17	14
Dudley	239	107	19	12
Liberty	118	175	31	7
Henry	699	291	68	30
Greensboro	214	42	79	20
Harrison	183	60	63	10
Fall Creek	318	243	76	13
Prairie	155	194	61	5
Stony Creek	110	52	34	18
Spiceland	303	77	16	49
Jefferson	147	159	11	
Blue River	116	60	19	24
Totals	3330	1861	604	234

Harrison's plurality ... 1469
" majority ... 631

SYSTEM OF AMERICAN SURVEY.

BY G. A. EAGLETON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

THE struggle for independence of the thirteen American colonies with Great Britain, although a successful one, left the colonies with a heavy burden of debt to pay. The fact, however, that several of the colonies (now states) had an interest in what was then known as the Northwest Territory, proved one of the most powerful influences which kept the new born nation from dropping to pieces, and a fruitful means to assist in clearing off the burden of debt.

The four states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, which claimed all the land north of the Ohio river, west to the Mississippi, agreed (from 1780-1786) to give it to the United States, to be disposed of for the common good, and in 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and also for establishing a definite method for the survey and sale of these lands, which were now designated as "Public Lands," to be placed on the market for sale, the proceeds of which were to be principally applied to the payment of the war debt of the Revolution.

To draw up a definite plan for the survey of these "Public Lands" in the Northwest Territory was a difficult problem, as the methods of survey in the different states differed somewhat. Virginia had her irregular plats known as "Tomahawk Surveys." Connecticut had a more uniform plan which she had adopted in her survey of the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, part of the territory to which she laid claim. And now as these different states had ceded all this territory to the general government for the benefit of all, it became highly necessary that some general and definite method of survey be adopted.

The plan arranged by James Mansfield, surveyor general of the Northwest Territory, was adopted by Congress in 1802. It is so simple and practical that it has received very few modifications by any of the land commissioners since. After the adoption of a definite method of survey the government proceeded to have tracts of this territory surveyed off as the demands of the public required, the first tract surveyed being nearly all in the state of Ohio, the second in Indiana.

The United States Rectangular Survey may be briefly stated as follows:

First, a north and south line is run through the tract determined upon to be surveyed. This line begins at some prominent or easily distinguished point, and is designated as a "Principal Meridian." Then a line running east and west, at right angles with the first line, is run through the tract, called the "Base Line."

The first Principal Meridian west of Washington is the east boundary of Indiana. The second, running north from the mouth of the Little Blue River, is the main Meridian of our state survey. This Meridian and the Base Line for Indiana intersect in Orange county. These lines are run with a "Solar Compass," avoiding the errors of a magnetic needle.

Lines are then run north and south parallel to the Principal Meridian, and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips called Ranges, which are numbered in their order 1, 2, etc., East of the Meridian, also the same West of it. In Indiana there are 15 Ranges East and 15 West. Across these are run lines six miles apart, parallel to the Base Line, cutting the territory into long east and west strips called Towns, and these are numbered North and South from the Base Line. In Indiana there are 38 Towns north and 8 south.

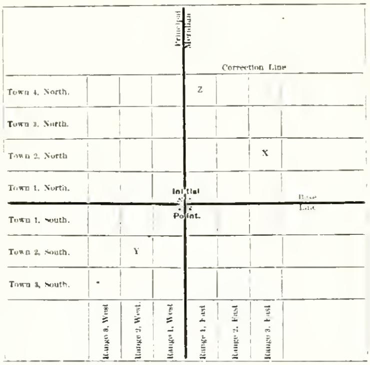
By this "cross-lining" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a Congressional Township. Such "Townships" sometimes, but often do not, correspond to the Civil Townships which are known by popular names. The only designation of Congressional townships is their Range and Town numbers. The system is illustrated by the following diagram of a few sections.

In practice the surveyors did not run the Range and Town Lines their whole length continuously. The magnetic needle points east of north in Indiana and its variation from North continually changes. Running a line through primeval forests is beset with difficulties. No measurements of such great length can be made exactly. Hence the surveyors began on the Base Line six miles east of the Initial Point, ran a Range Line six miles north as nearly as they could and then ran a "random line" west to the Principal Meridian, to check their work. Then they ran back to their Range line, marking section and quarter-section corners as they went, and so proceeded to lay out the next Township north, and so on east and west of the Principal Meridian.

But as they ran north, on account of the fact that all lines running north continually approach each other and come together at the pole, every township was narrower at the north than at the south. To prevent this error growing, every fourth Town Line north and every fifth Town Line south of the Base Line is called a Correction Line, and on these a fresh start was taken with distances of full six miles east and west. "Auxiliary meridians" were also established at every eighth Range line.

After the tract is thus surveyed into Townships six miles square, the Townships are divided into thirty six tracts, called "Sections," each containing one square mile, more or less.

The Sections were run off very much as were the Townships, using each township's east range line and south town line as bases. Commencing one mile west of the southeast corner of the township, the surveyor runs north a mile, then east a mile to the east range line and corrects back to the northwest corner of the section. He sets a quarter post (or half mile post) on the west line of the section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets the quarter post on the north line of each section half way between the northwest and northeast section corners. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the east tier, up to the north line of the Township, placing the last section corner where his north-and-south line intersects that north Town Line, whether this point is east or west of the section corner previously established in the Township survey. The distance between the two corners, if any, is called the "jog" and is recorded.



X is Township 2 North, Range 3 East.
Y is Township 2 South, Range 2 West.
Z is Township 4 North, Range 1 East.

In the more recent government surveys in the west, there is no "jog" left, the surveyor being required to close his lines at the section corners on the north and west lines of each Township. The section surveyor establishes no quarter or half mile posts on the north line of any of the sections on the north and west sides of the township. Each tier of sections in the Township is run off in this manner, except the last two, which are run off together.

On account of the errors previously mentioned no Township will divide into 36 exact sections, and in the sectional survey new errors arise. These errors are all run into the north and west tiers of sections, which are called "exterior" or fractional sections, because they contain the apparent excess or deficiency of land in the township, and this apparent excess or deficiency is always thrown into the last quarter mile, lying next to the township lines on the north and west. The other sections are called "interior" sections, and are intended to be full 640 acres each, but they nearly always exceed that or fall short.

The government subdivisions of the section (although they are not actually surveyed by the government surveyor) by which the lands are sold, are "quarter" sections or 160 acres, "half-quarter" sections or 80 acres, and "quarter-quarter" sections or 40 acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south and one east and west between the quarter posts on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are "halved" by running a straight line north and south or east and west (whichever way it is wished to divide it) from points midway by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quartered by running lines north and south and east and west between points at the center of each side of the quarter section. Other smaller subdivisions can be made on the same principles.

SYSTEM OF AMERICAN SURVEY

It will be seen from this that if a section is perfectly square and contains the exact number of acres, that this method would sub-divide it into tracts of equal areas, but it hardly ever occurs that a section is exactly square or contains the exact number of acres. Consequently, it almost always occurs that the sub-divisions will differ more or less in quantity. But the government has established this as the only method by which the sub-divisions shall be made, making the eight corners established on the exterior lines of each section "the corners," however incorrect they may be.

In order that no one purchasing lands from the government may suffer injustice in expecting to get the actual number of acres intended to be in each sub-division, the government sells all of its lands on the condition that each one of these sub-divisions contains so many acres, "be the same more or less," according to the government survey. And this rule follows the future transfer of the lands, where they are sold and described in "Government Descriptions," whether the words "more or less" are mentioned in the deed of conveyance or not. The method of description under this system is exact, and simple when once understood. The Township is described as previously stated by the numbers of its Town and Range. The Sections are numbered from 1 in the northeast corner to 6 in the northwest corner, then the next row below that from left to right, and so back and forth to 36 in the southeast corner.

The sub-divisions of the section in the following diagram, as it is divided into the "Government Descriptions," are each described in brief on the diagram. The one marked X we will describe in full as a sample of all:

"The north half of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 36 north, range 11 east of the Second Principal Meridian."

The ne ¼ and nw ¼ of each section lying on the north side of the township are described as the fractional ne ¼ or the fractional nw ¼, and the sw ¼ and the nw ¼ of each section lying on the west side of the township are described as the Fractional nw or Fractional sw ¼ of such sections.

If any of the fractional quarters on the north side of a township are divided into halves by an east and west line, the south half is made 80 rods wide and the north half takes the excess or deficiency and is described as the fractional n ½. If they are divided by a line running north and south each half is described as either the e ½ or the w ½ of the fractional ne ¼ or nw ¼.

Of the fractional quarters on the west side of the township the descriptions would be the reverse, as they are divided by a north and south or an east and west line. When a section contains a lake which was meandered out in the original survey, the Fractional pieces in each quarter sections were numbered as lots, and sold by the government as lot No. — in — quarter, sec. —, tp. — N., R. — E.

Land may also be described by "Metes and Bounds," that is, the actual beginning of the lines and actual measurements being given. Thus: "A parcel or tract of land lying in the southeast quarter of Sec. 35, Twp. 36 North, Range 8 East, commencing at a point ten chains east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Sec. 35, running thence east ten chains, thence north twenty chains, thence west ten chains, thence south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres."

A tract running the whole length of any side of a square or rectangular piece of land, as a Quarter-section, Half-quarter or Quarter-quarter, can be definitely described as so many acres off of the E side, or W side, or N side, or S Side, whichever side it may be. But if the tract does not run the whole length of a side, that style of description would be wrong.

There is one very common error in the description of land, and that is this: Many notaries public, attorneys and justices of the peace, where there may be an eighty acre tract or any of the other government subdivisions to be divided among different parties, who are unwilling to have each of their different interests surveyed before their deeds are made, naturally fix this in their minds, that if it is a 40 acre tract it must be 80 rods square, or if it is 80 acres it is 160 rods long and 80 rods wide, or if 160 acres that it is 160 rods square, which in our government sub-divisions hardly ever exactly occur. So in dividing the government sub-divisions as if they were exact in measurement on each side, the different pieces will overlap each other as they are described, or leave a surplus not conveyed to any one of the parties. Real estate should be so conveyed that there could be no question as to its metes and bounds when it is surveyed.

Section 36, Township 36 N., Range 11 East

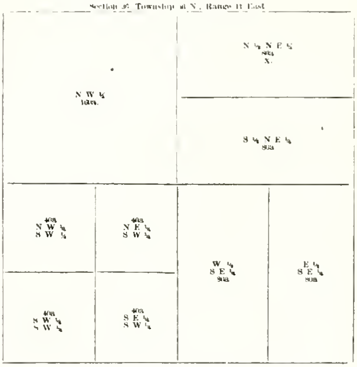


TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

LINEAR.

16½ Feet = 1 Rod.
80 Rods = ¼ Mile
160 Rods = ½ Mile.
320 Rods = 1 Mile.

7.92 Inches = 1 Link.
100 Links }
66 Feet } = 1 Chain
4 Rods }
80 Chains = 1 Mile.

SQUARE

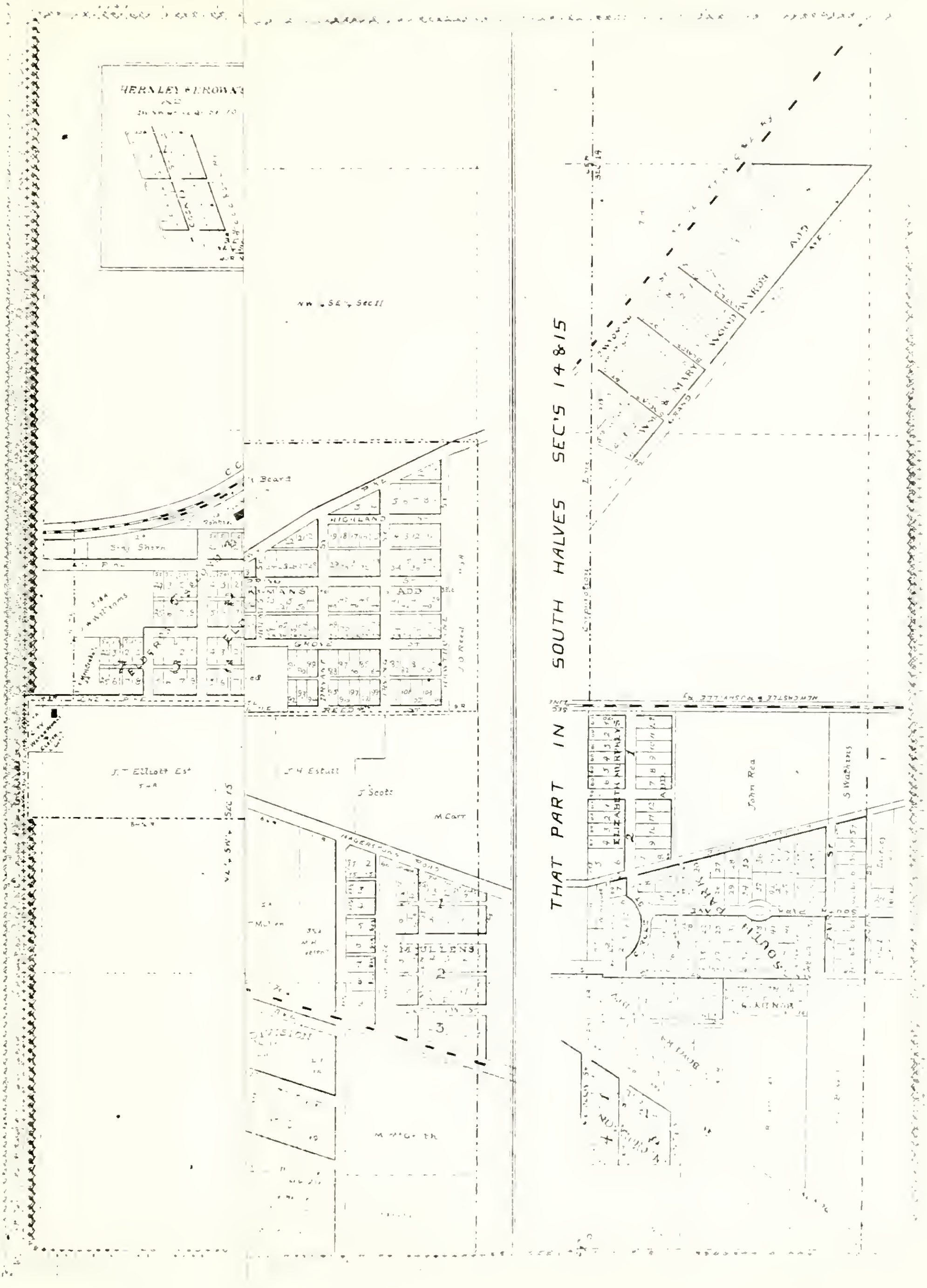
272¼ Square Feet=1 Square Rod.
160 Square Rods=43,560 Square Feet=1 Acre.
640 Acres=1 Square Mile 1 Section.
1 Square Acre is { 12.65 Rods Square,
208 Feet, 8½ Inches Square,
3 Chains, 16½ Links Square.

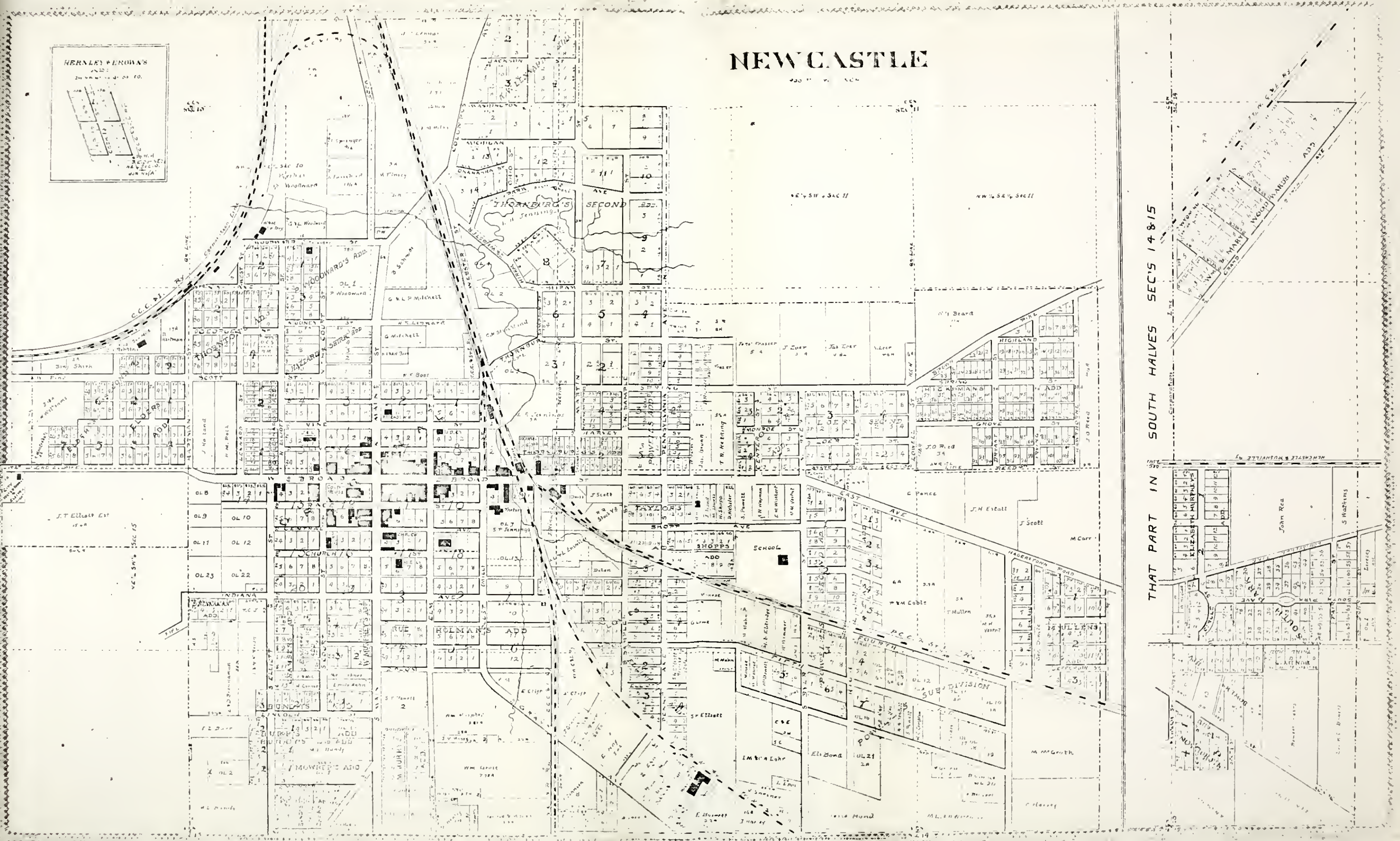
* * *

ALTITUDES.

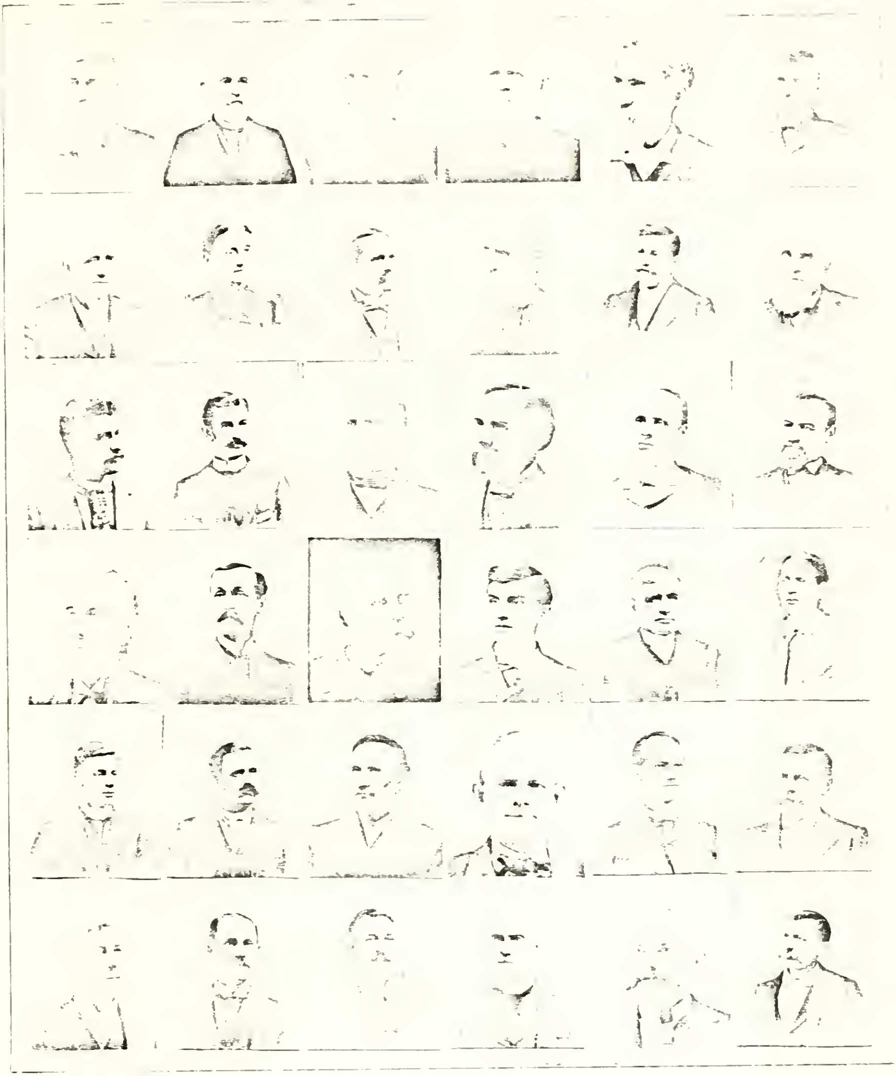
Track of P. C. & St. L. R. R. Above Ocean.

At Henry County line, north	1,016
At Springport	829
At Summit	1,107
At New Castle	1,015
At Wayne County line	1,056
Summit east of Lewisville	1,113
At Knightstown	916
Source Flat Rock Creek	1,128


HERNLEY & BROWN'S ADD
NW ¼ SE ¼ Sec 11
THAT PART IN SOUTH HALVES SEC'S 14 & 15
HIGHLAND
ADD
GROVE ST
REED ST
HAWTHORNE
J O Reed
J T Elliott Est
J H Estell
J Scott
M Carr
MULLENS
DIVISION
ELIZABETH MURPHY'S ADD
John Rea
S Watkins
SOUTH PARK
NEWCASTLE & RUSHVILLE TP
GRAND
MARY
WOOD


NEWCASTLE
HERNLEY & BROWN'S ADD
THORNBURG'S SECOND ADD
WOODWARD'S ADD
HAZZARD & SHIRK ADD
THOMPSON'S ADD
ELLIOTT'S ADD
ELLIOT'S ADD
HOLMAN'S ADD
BUNDY'S ADD
MOWRER'S ADD
MURPHEY'S ADD
TAYLOR'S ADD
SHOPPS ADD
POWELL'S ADD
CENTER ADD
HICKMAN'S ADD
MULLEN'S ADD
SUBDIVISION
ELIZABETH MURPHEY'S ADD
MARY WOOD WARD'S ADD
SOUTH PARK
SCHOOL
C.C.C. & I. Ry
P.C.C. & St. L. Ry
BROAD ST
RACE ST
CHURCH ST
CENTRAL AVE
INDIANA AVE
VINE ST
SCOTT ST
JACKSON ST
WASHINGTON ST
MICHIGAN ST
OHIO ST
PARK AVE
MAIN ST
MARTIN ST
SAMPLE ST
PENNSYLVANIA ST
HARVEY ST
MONROE ST
EAST AVE
SHOPP AVE
FOURTH ST
FIFTH ST
HAGERSTOWN ROAD
HIGHLAND ST
SPRING ST
GROVE ST
REED ST
WEBSTER ST
ELM ST
LINCOLN ST
NEWCASTLE & HUNTSVILLE PIKE
THAT PART IN SOUTH HALVES SEC'S 14 & 15
S.E.¼ SW.¼ SEC 11
NW ¼ SE ¼ SEC 11
J. T. Elliott Est
SCHOOL

1792635



NEW CASTLE.

Wm. H. Mary,
Ex Sheriff

J. R. Millikan,
Prest. Citizens Bank

F. G. Hubbleston,
Photographer

Joshua Holland,
Retired

W. S. Chambers,
Ed. and [illegible] Press

Geo. H. Morris,
Vice Prest. First Nat'l Bank

Benjamin Shirk,
Sec'y Enterprise Gas Co.

Mrs. J. R. Millikan.

P. M. Kirk,
Druggist

J. W. Maxim,
Handle Mfr.

A. D. Ogborn,
Attorney

B. L. Shaffer,
Prop. Steam Laundry

S. H. Elliott,
Contractor

T. B. Millikan,
Banker

S. F. Williams,
Hardware Merchant

Frank Wilson,
Director [illegible]

Elias Nay,
Retired

A. L. Bowman,
Traveling Salesman

Geo. W. Goodwin, Sr.,
Retired

R. J. Elleman,
Ex Recorder

David W. Kinsey,
Cashier Citizens Bank

L. Chezer,
Sec'y Citizens Gas Co.

Michael Carr,
[illegible]

M. L. Reed,
Druggist

Benj. S. Parker,
Author

W. H. Elliott,
Ed. and Pub. Courier

John S. Hedges,
Hardware Merchant

Thos. Mullen,
Retired

Geo. W. Bunch,
[illegible] and Insurance Agt.

J. B. Gaudner,
[illegible] Mfr.

D. K. Cook,
Civil Engineer

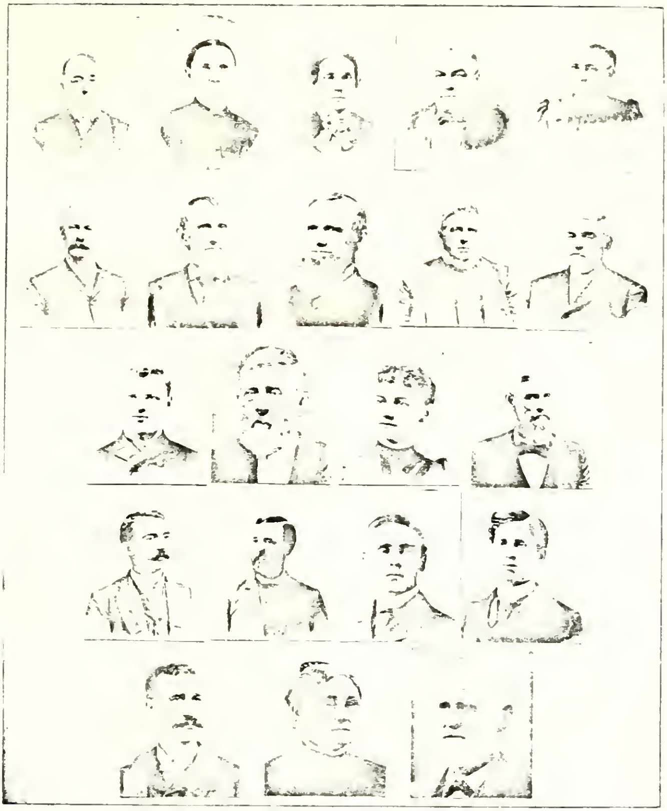
Geo. M. Byer,
[illegible]

E. B. Phillips,
Cashier First National Bank

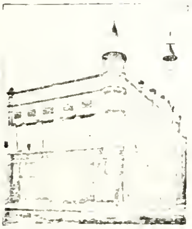
Mrs. Thomas Mullen,
(Deceased)

E. A. Bolser,
[illegible]

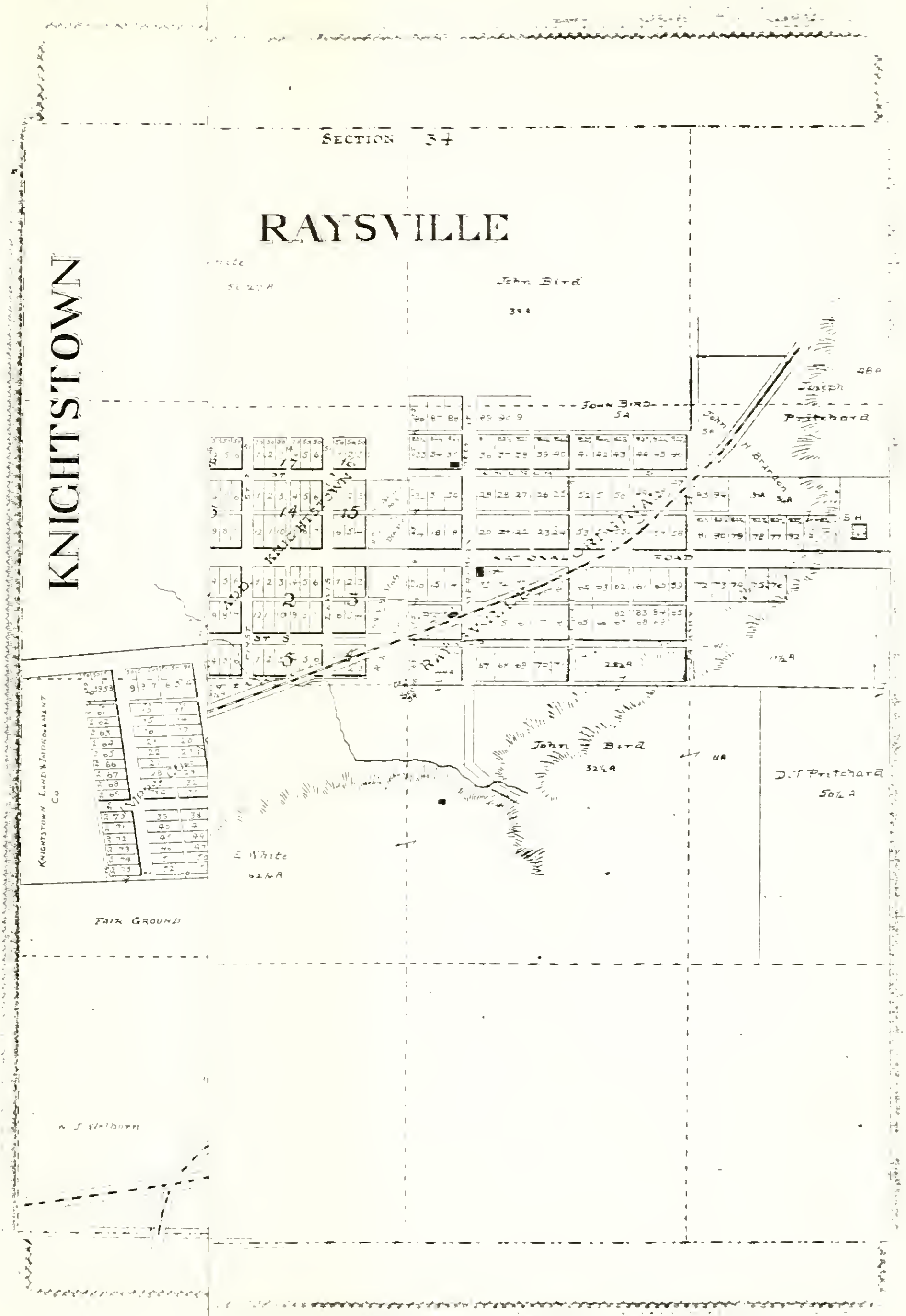
C. A. Frederick,
Merchant Tailor

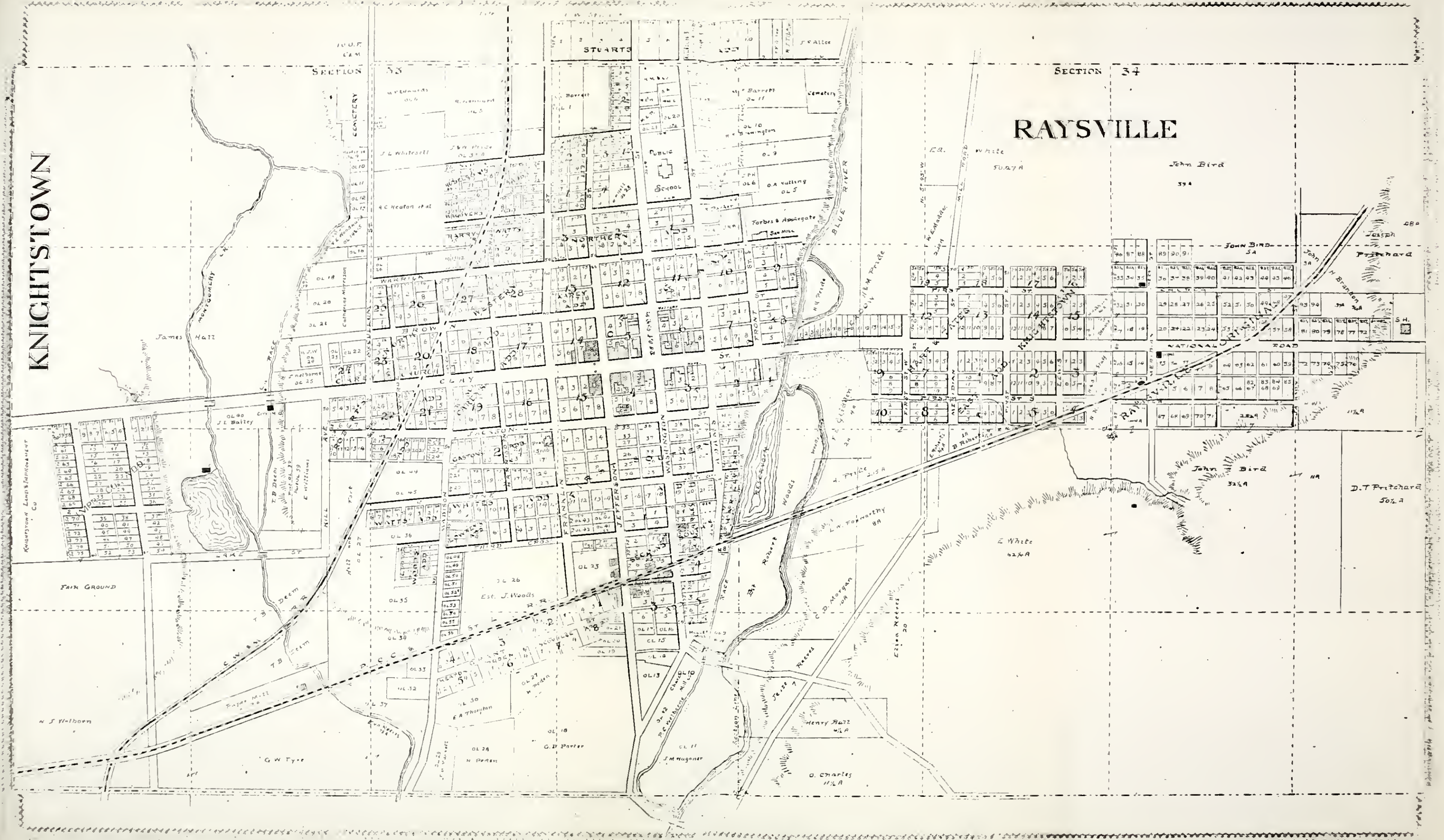


John H. Estell, New Castle
Mrs. John H. Estell, New Castle
Mrs. Josiah Bundy, New Castle
Josiah Bundy, New Castle
Mrs. Eli Brookshire, Henry Twp
John W. Marts, Henry Twp
James Goudy, Henry Twp
Ezekiel Phelps, dec'd Henry Twp
E. K. Stratton, Henry Twp
Noah Turner, Henry Twp
A. L. Eilar, Druggist, New Castle
John Hosea, dec'd New Castle
Mrs. C. A. Phelps, Henry Twp
Seth McDorman, Henry Twp
W. P. B. Gray, Fall Creek Twp
John Prigg, Fall Creek Twp
C. H. Beard, Knightstown *Sun*
C. A. Beard, Knightstown *Sun*
C. A. Phelps, Henry Twp
Mrs. I. W. Stuart, Wayne Twp
I. W. Stuart, Wayne Twp



New York Store, **Edward Kahn,** dec'd
New Castle


SECTION 34
RAYSVILLE
KNIGHTSTOWN
John Bird
39A
JOHN BIRD
5A
Joseph
Pritchard
28A
John H Brandon
NATIONAL ROAD
ADD KNIGHTSTOWN
John Bird
32¼A
D.T Pritchard
50¼A
E White
62¼A
KNIGHTSTOWN LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO
FAIR GROUND
A J Welborn


KNIGHTSTOWN
RAYSVILLE
SECTION 33
SECTION 34
I.O.O.F. CEM
CEMETERY
Cemetery
STUARTS ADD
Barrett OL 1
Barrett OL 11
W. H. Bowington OL 10
O.A. Nutting OL 5
J. L. Whitesell
J & W Price OL 3
A C Heaton et al
PUBLIC SCHOOL
Forbes & Applegate
Saw Mill
BLUE RIVER
NORTHERN
WARRICK
BROWN
WESTERN ADD
CAREY ADD
CHURCH
CAREY
CLAY
JACKSON
GASTONS
WHITES
WATTS
HARRY
WOODS
CROSS
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN
FRONT ST
MAIN
MONTGOMERY CR
MONTGOMERY ADD
James Hall
J L Bailey
T B Deem
E Williams
Knightstown Land & Improvement Co
FAIR GROUND
LAKE ST
RACE
HILL
Est. J. Woods
P. C. C. & St L. R R
C. W. & M. R R
G. W. Tyre
N. S. Holborn
E A Thornton
G. D. Porter
H Peden
S M Hagoner
P C Wilborne Mill
H & M Pride
L. W. Foxworthy 8A
C. D. Morgan 10A
Elton Reeves 20
Jesse A. Reeves
Henry Ball 4½A
O. Charles 11½A
A. Price
E. White 62½A
E. White 50.27A
John Bird 33A
John Bird 5A
John Bird 32½A
Joseph Pritchard
D. T. Pritchard 50½A
B. Roberts
FIRST ST
NATIONAL ROAD
KNIGHTSTOWN ADD
RAYSVILLE ADD
ORIGINAL PLAT
S.H.
Section Line

KNIGHTSTOWN.

A. E. Carroll,
Merchant

T. B. Deem,
Justice of the Peace

Geo. W. Williams,
Merchant

Oliver Charles,
Photographer

Jacob Kennard,
Retired Farmer

T. J. Howren,
Retired

Mrs. C. C. Barrett,
(Deceased)

J. M. Sims,
Retired Farmer

Frank J. Vestal,
Banker

Frank R. Hatfield,
Propr. Livery

Watt M. Heaton,
Retired

Rev. R. F. Brewington,
Retired Minister

C. C. Barrett.

Rev. L. A. Beeks,
Pastor M. E. Church

Edwin D. Holland,
Grocer

H. C. Thayer,
Proprietor Livery

C. D. Morgan,
Banker and Attorney at Law

White Heaton,
Trustee Wayne Township

Rev. Chas. E. Kircher,
Past. 1st Presbyterian Church

Mrs. L. A. Beeks.

Mark M. Morris,
Merchant

W. R. Stave,
Agent Pan Handle R. R.

Lee Fort,
Stock Dealer

J. F. Barrett,
(Deceased)

Mrs. Chas. E. Kircher.

E. N. Wilkinson,
Banker

Harry Watts,
Marble Works

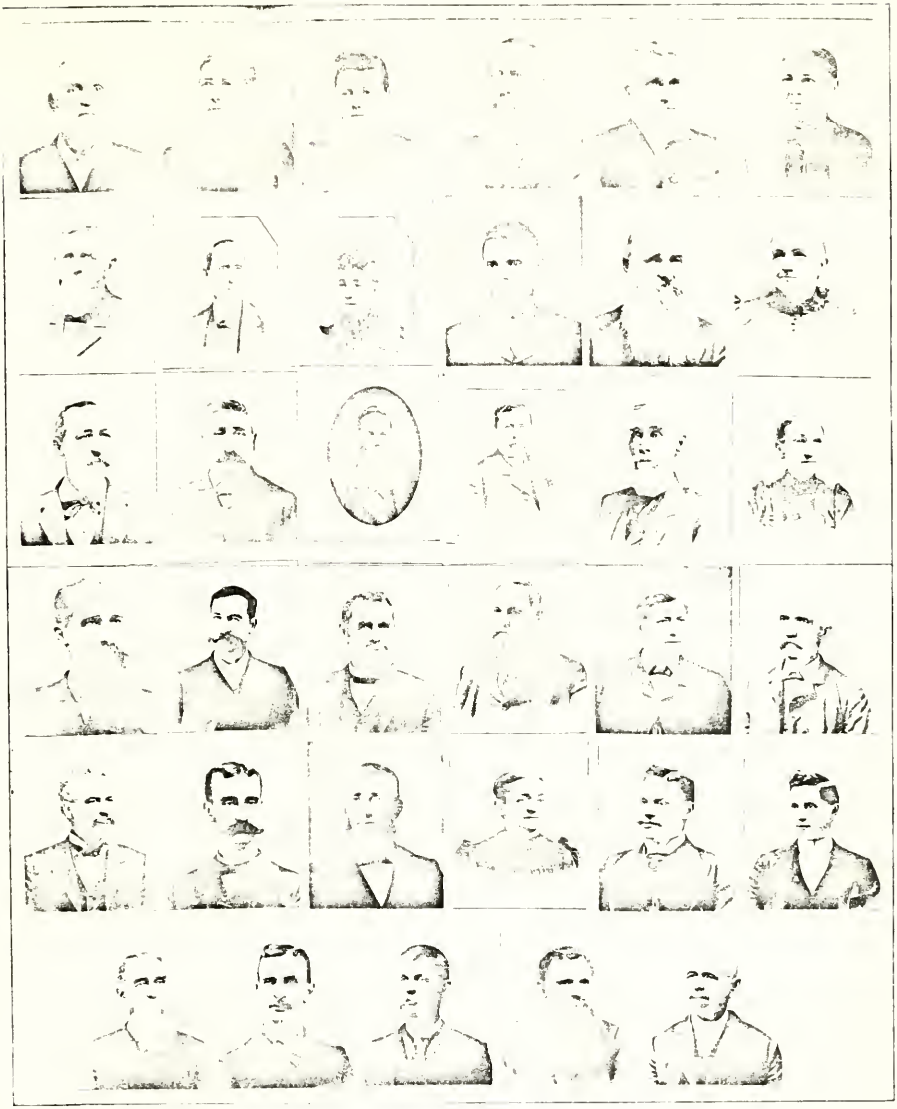
Robert M. Forbes,
Lumber Dealer

Tilghman Fish,
Retired Merchant

Edward G. Mostler,
Shoemaker

T. B. Wilkinson,
Retired

W. J. Deem,
Ed. and Pub. The Banner



WAYNE AND GREENSBORO TOWNSHIPS.

Fremont Fort, **Mrs. Fremont Fort,** Wayne Twp **Mrs. H. C. Freeman,** **H. C. Freeman,** Wayne Twp **Judkins Kennard,** **Mrs. Judkins Kennard,** Wayne Twp

Edmund White, Wayne Twp **Edmund Lewis,** **Mrs. Edmund Lewis,** Wayne Twp **John E. Deck,** Wayne Twp **J. W. Vandenbark,** **Mrs. J. W. Vandenbark,** Wayne Twp

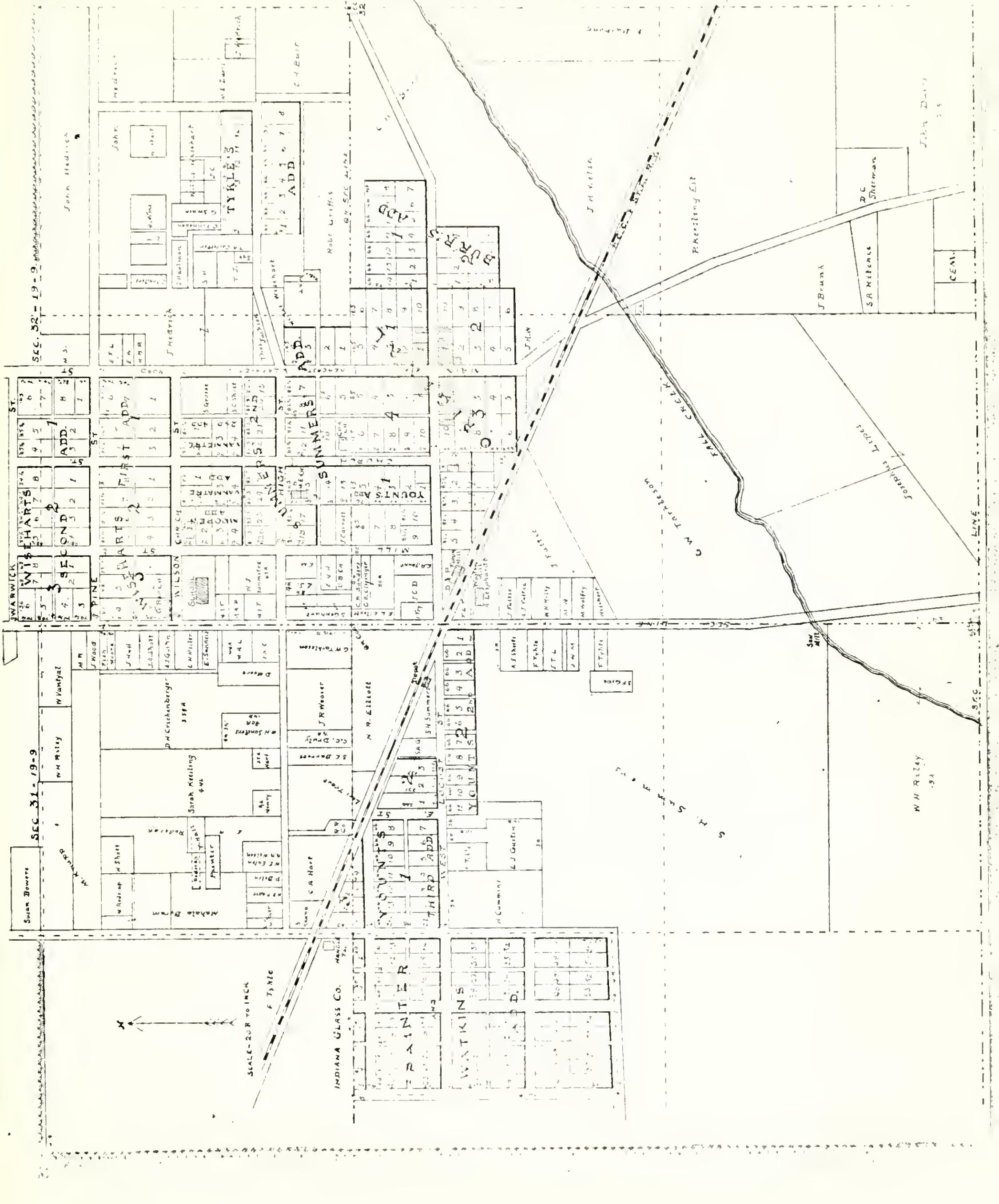
John F. Williams, Wayne Twp **Adam Miller,** Spiceland Twp **Washington Lewis,** Wayne Twp **John M. Wink,** Wayne Twp **Nathan Overman,** **Mrs. Nathan Overman,** Wayne Twp

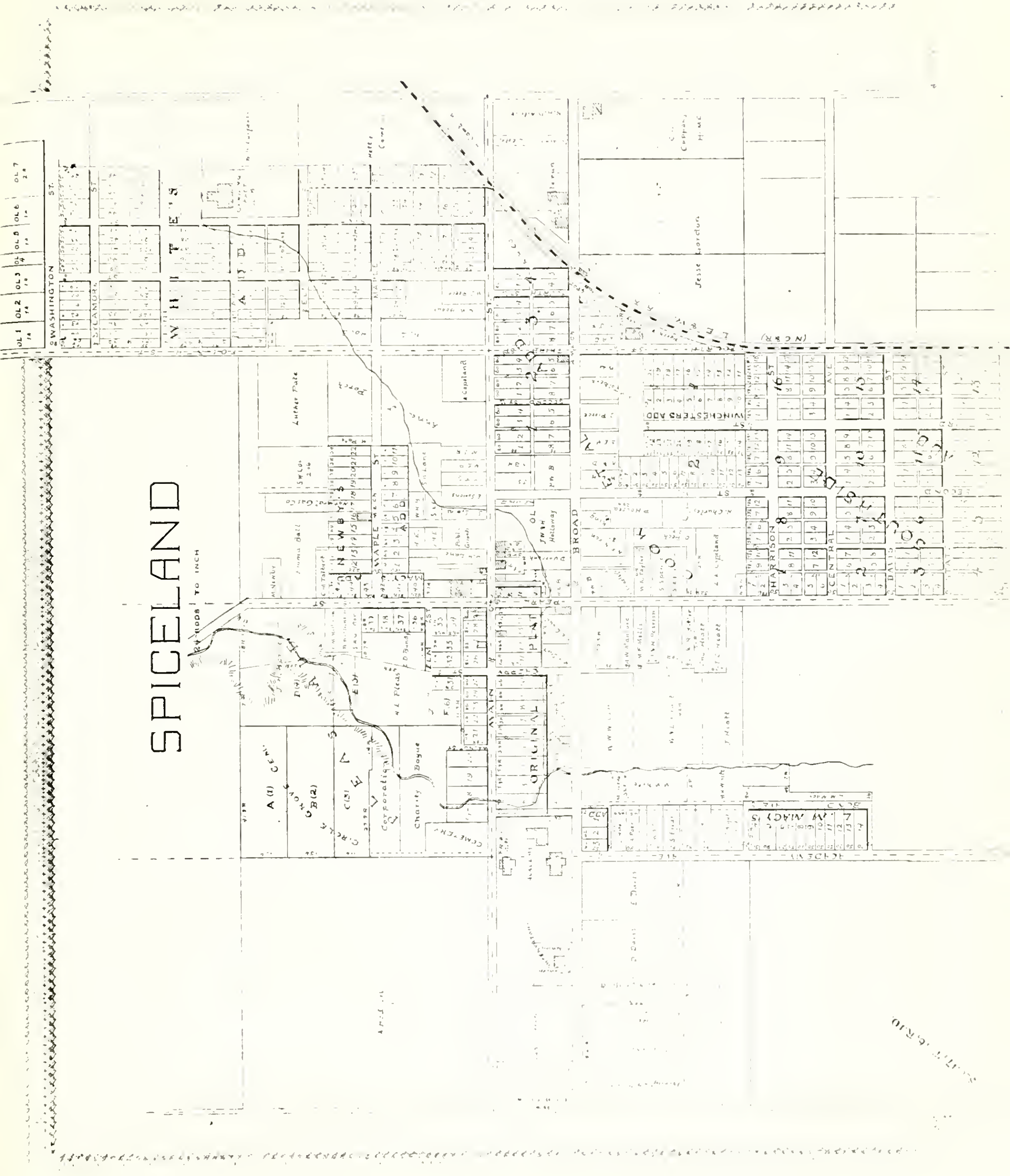
Clarkson J. Swain, Greensboro Twp **Jos. C. Harden,** Greensboro Twp **J. H. McNew,** Greensboro Twp **John C. Harden,** Wayne Twp **Seth S. Copeland,** Greensboro Twp **Harvey B. Chew,** Greensboro Twp

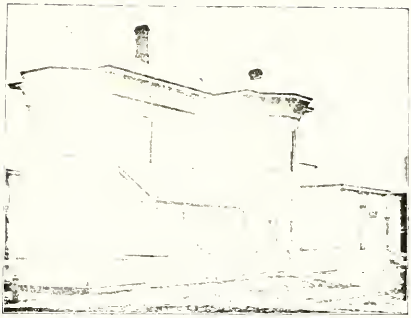
R. A. Smith, M. D., Greensboro Twp **C. C. Coffin,** Greensboro Twp **Rev. Seth Stafford,** **Mrs. Seth Stafford,** Greensboro Twp **Oscar Wood,** Greensboro Twp **W. F. Wood,** Greensboro Twp

Clark Hosier, Greensboro Twp **W. J. Basye,** Greensboro Twp **J. P. Kitterman,** Greensboro Twp **Levi Cook,** Trustee Greensboro Twp **Wm. Trail.** Greensboro Twp

MIDDLETOWN

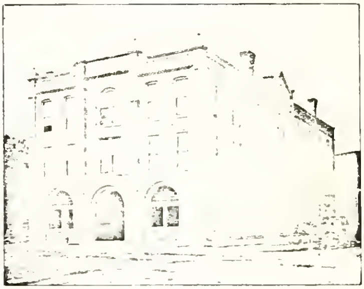

SEC. 32-19-9
SEC. 31-19-9
TYKLE'S ADD
SUMMERS ADD
YOUNT'S ADD
WISEHARTS FIRST ADD
WISEHARTS SECOND ADD
THIRD ADD
PAINTER
WATKINS
WARWICK ST
PINE ST
WILSON ST
HIGH ST
LOCUST ST
WEST
SCHOOL
FALL CREEK
CEM.
LINE
INDIANA GLASS CO.
SCALE-20 R TO INCH
John Hedrick
Robt Griffis
C H Burr
J H Kelsey
P Kessling Est
J Brunk
S A Kitence
D C Sherman
John Davis
Josephus Lires
W H Riley
D H Crickenberger
Sarah Kessling
Susan Bowers
C A Hart
N R Elliott
J R Weaver
F Tykle


SPICELAND
24 RODS TO INCH
WASHINGTON ST.
SYCAMORE ST.
WHITE'S ADD
NEWBY'S ADD
MAPLE ST
MAIN ST
ORIGINAL PLAT
BROAD ST
WINCHESTER'S ADD
HARRISON ST
CENTRAL AVE
DAVIS ST
(N C & R)
Luther Pate
Jesse Gordon
Charity Bogue
Corporation
CEMETERY
A(1) CEM
B(2)
C(3)
D(4)
E(5)
OL 1
OL 2
OL 3
OL 4
OL 5
OL 6
OL 7
A Copeland
J.N.H. Holloway
M. Hiatt
J Hiatt



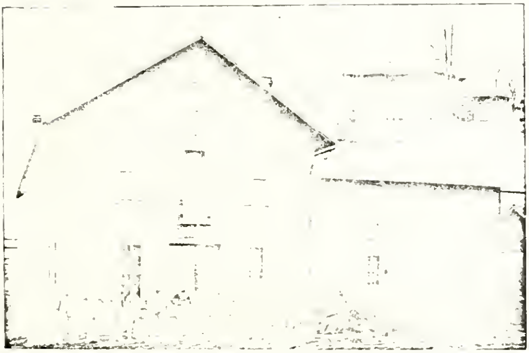
RESIDENCE OF J. F. THOMPSON, M. D., NEW CASTLE

RESIDENCE OF C. S. HERNLEY, NEW CASTLE

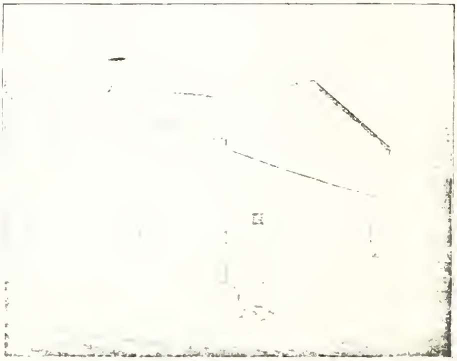


- Blo

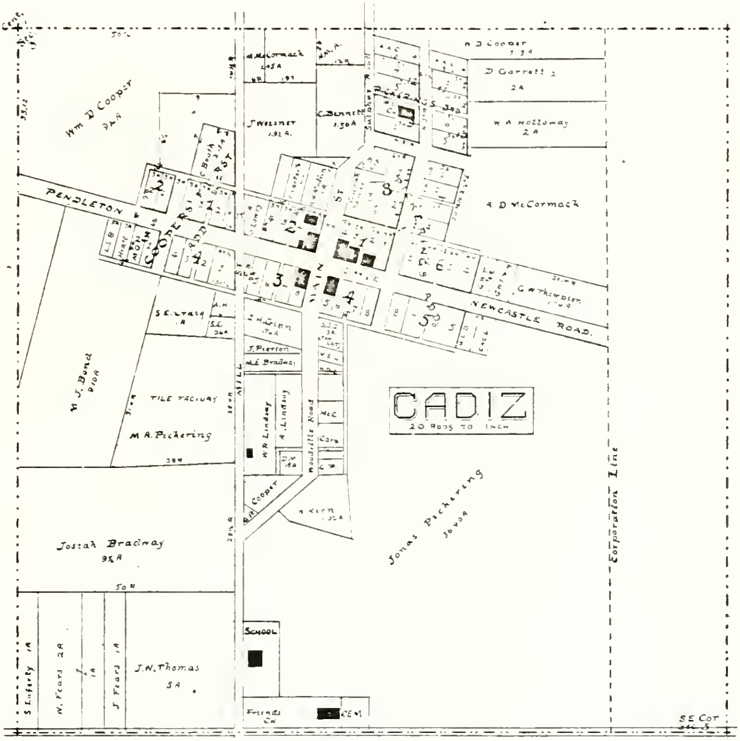
NEW BUNDY HOUSE, NEW CASTLE

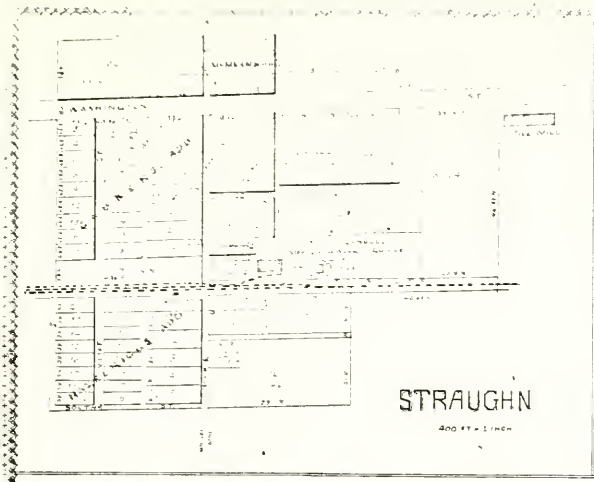


HANDLE FACTORY AND RESIDENCE OF S. T. JENNINGS, NEW CASTLE



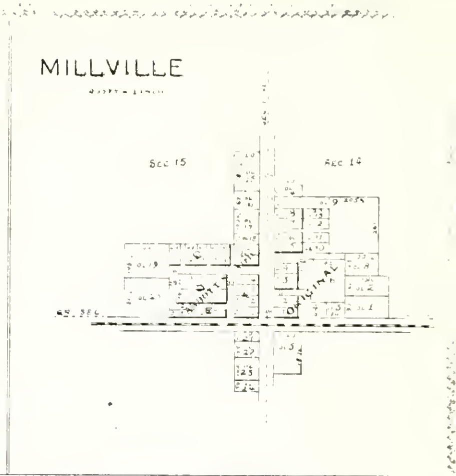
HONEY CREEK MILLS, JOSEPH FRY, Prop'r


CADIZ
20 RODS TO INCH
Cent. Sec.
Wm D Cooper
9 A
M McCormack
D Cooper
3 A
D Garrett
2 A
W A Holloway
2 A
J Weesner
1.92 A.
C. Bennett
1.30 A
Sulphur
C Booth
COOPERS ADD
ST
PENDLETON
MAIN
A D McCormack
NEWCASTLE ROAD.
G W Thompson
S E Craig
S.C.
Z H Gunn
.70 A
J. Pierton
M.E. Bradway
M. J. Bond
9.10 A
TILE FACTORY
M. A. Pickering
MILL
W R Lindsay
A. Lindsay
Woodville Road
McC
Cara
H Kern
Cooper
Josiah Bradway
9½ A
50 R
Jonas Pickering
36.40 A
Corporation Line
S Luferty 1A
W. Fears 2A
J Fears 1A
J. W. Thomas
5 A
SCHOOL
Friends Ch
CEM
S E Cor



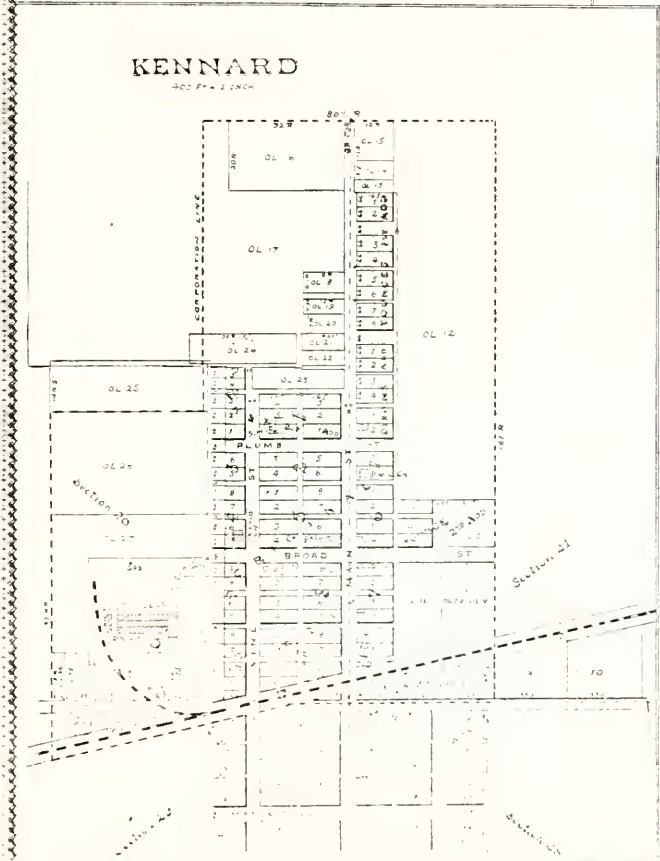
STRAUGHN

400 FT = 1 INCH



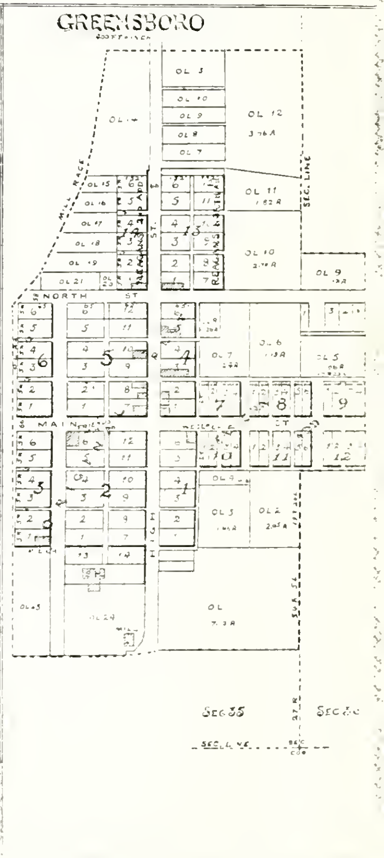
MILLVILLE

400 FT = 1 INCH



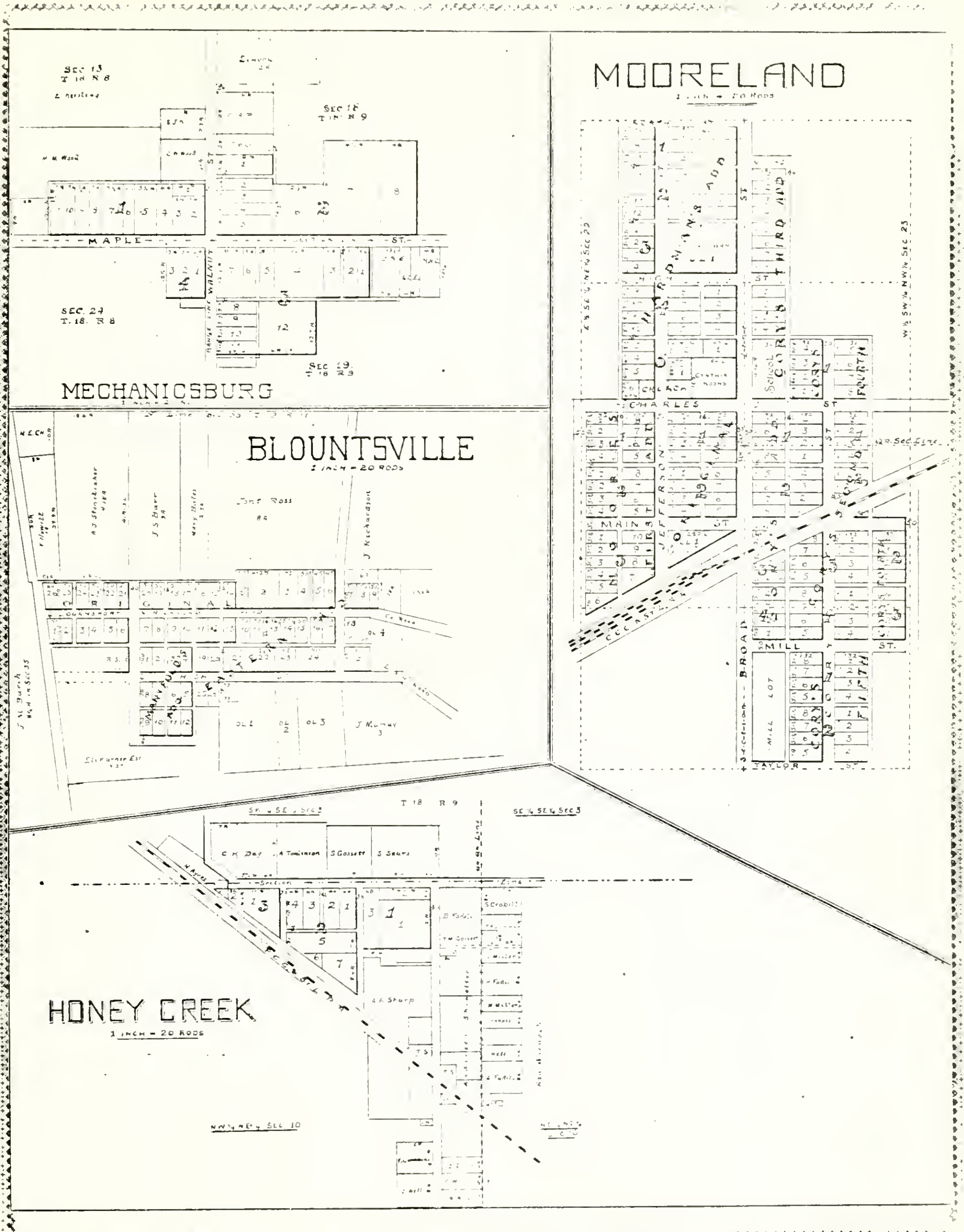
KENNARD

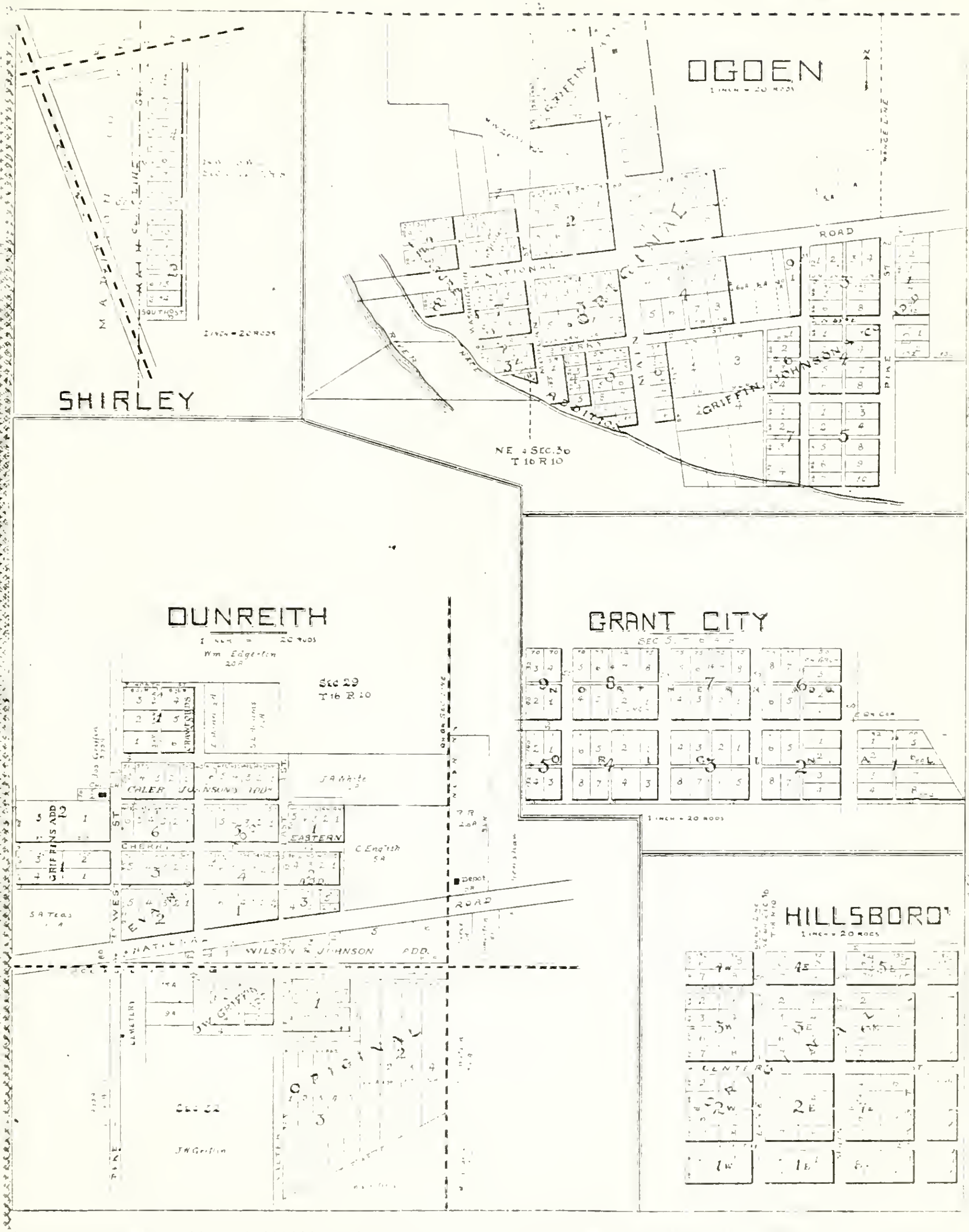
400 FT = 1 INCH

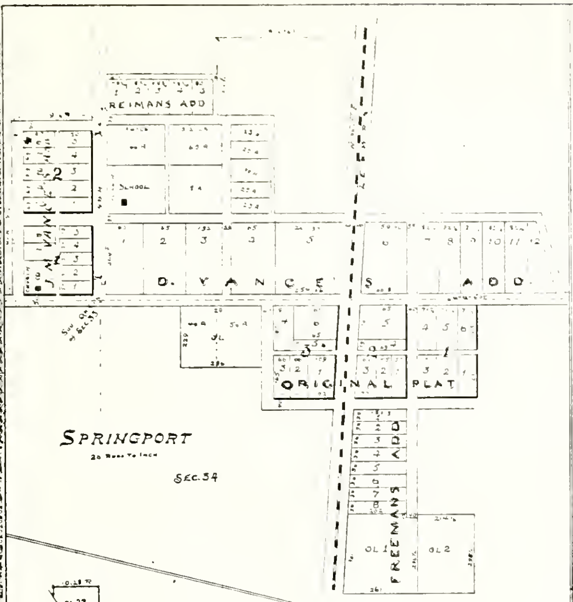


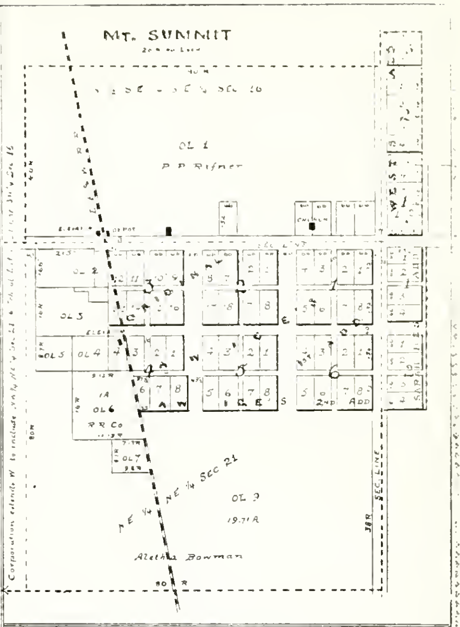
GREENSBORO

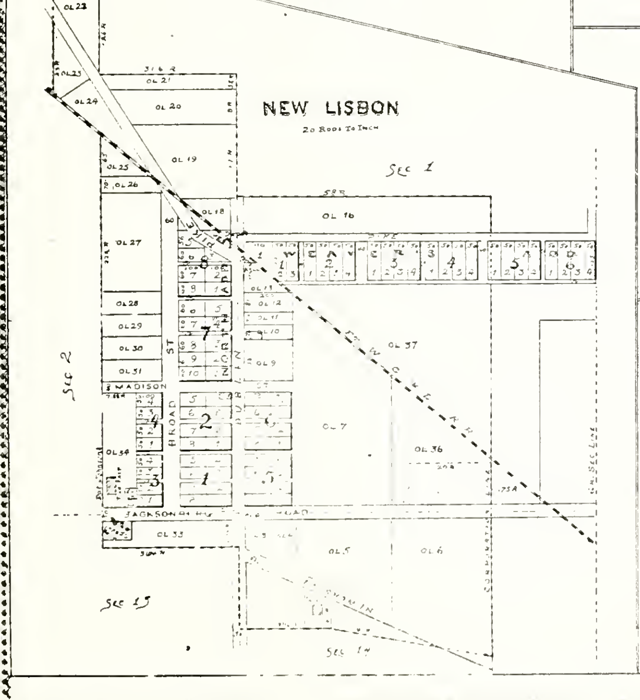
400 FT = 1 INCH

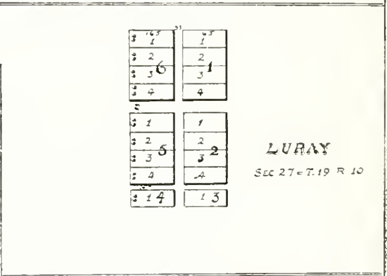

MOORELAND
1 inch = 20 Rods
CHARLES ST
MAIN ST
MILL ST
TAYLOR ST
BROAD
JEFFERSON
FIRST ADD
SECOND ADD
THIRD ADD
FOURTH
HARDMAN'S ADD
CORY'S ADD
School
MILL LOT
Cynthia Roads
Church
C.C.C. & St. L.
Qr. Sec. Line
MECHANICSBURG
MAPLE ST.
WALNUT ST
Sec 13 T 18 R 8
Sec 18 T 18 R 9
Sec 24 T. 18 R 8
Sec 19 T 18 R 9
Range Line
BLOUNTSVILLE
1 inch = 20 Rods
ORIGINAL
MANUFACTURERS ADD
J S Barr
John Ross
J Richardson
HONEY CREEK
1 inch = 20 Rods
T 18 R 9
SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec 3
SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec 3
NW ¼ NE ¼ Sec 10
C H Day
A Tomlinson
S Gossett
S Sears
Section Line
C.C.C. & St. L.

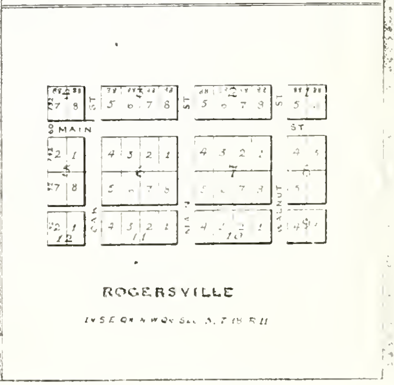

SHIRLEY
1 INCH = 20 RODS
SOUTH ST
OGDEN
1 INCH = 20 RODS
NATIONAL ROAD
ORIGINAL
PERRY ST
GRIFFIN
JOHNSON
RIVER
PIKE
ADDITION
NE ¼ SEC. 30
T 16 R 10
DUNREITH
1 INCH = 20 RODS
Wm Edgerton
Sec 29
T 16 R 10
CALEB JOHNSONS ADD
GRIFFINS ADD
EASTERN
Depot
NATIONAL ROAD
WILSON & JOHNSON ADD.
J W GRIFFIN ADD
ORIGINAL
J W Griffin
CEMETERY
PIKE
GRANT CITY
1 INCH = 20 RODS
HILLSBORO'
1 INCH = 20 RODS
CENTER ST

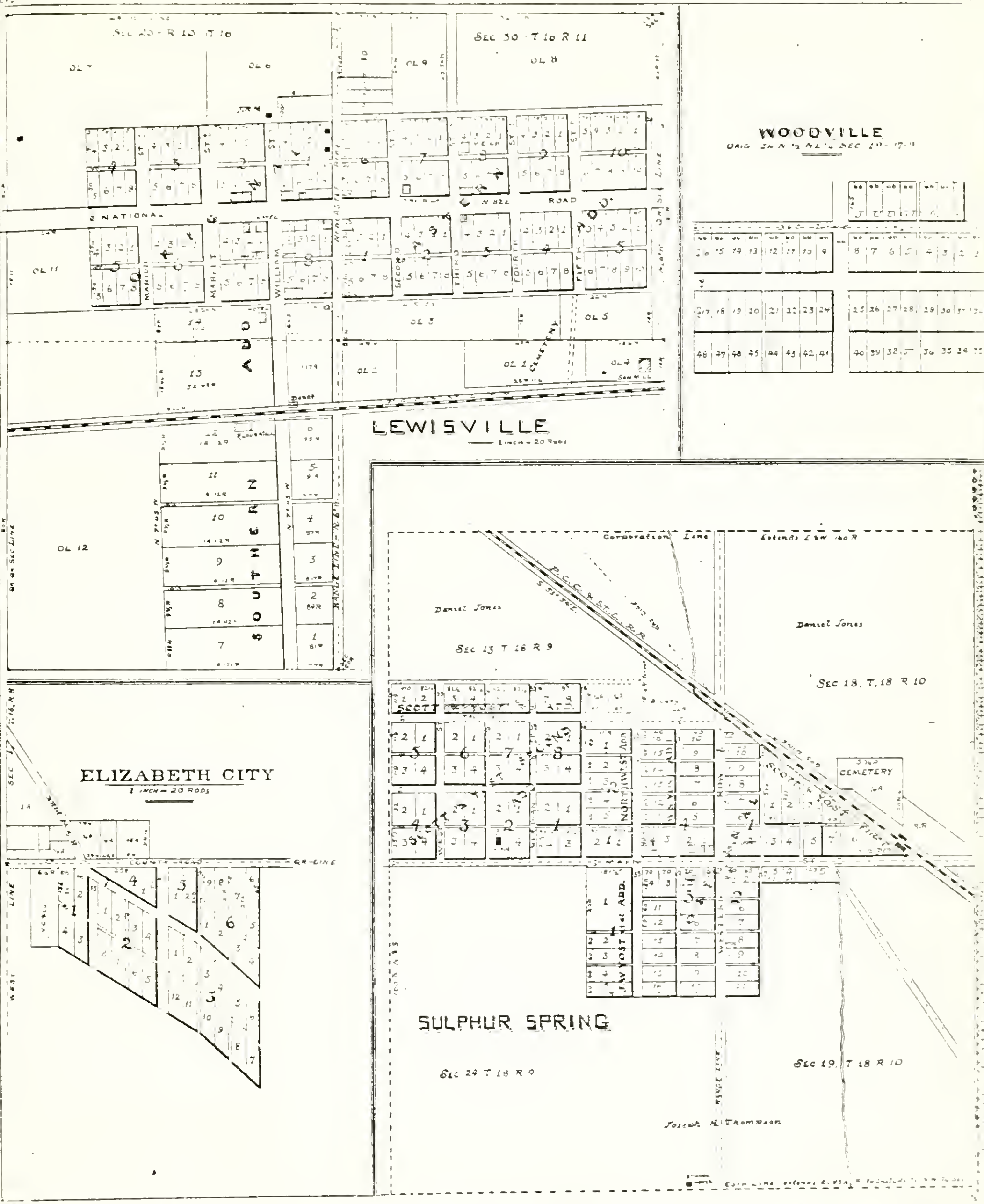

SPRINGPORT
20 Rods To Inch
SEC. 34
REIMANS ADD
D. VANCE'S ADD
ORIGINAL PLAT
FREEMANS ADD
SCHOOL
OL 1
OL 2

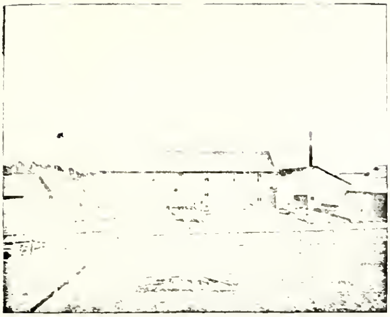

MT. SUMMIT
OL 1
P. P. Rifner
DEPOT
CHURCH
WEST
OL 2
OL 3
OL 4
OL 5
OL 6
R R Co
OL 7
OL 9
19.71 A
Aletha Bowman
NE ¼ NE ¼ SEC 21
SEC LINE
2ND ADD
Corporation extends W to include


NEW LISBON
20 Rods To Inch
Sec 1
Sec 2
Sec 15
Sec 14
MADISON
JACKSON
BROAD
ST
OL 5
OL 6
OL 7
OL 16
OL 19
OL 20
OL 21
OL 22
OL 24
OL 25
OL 26
OL 27
OL 28
OL 29
OL 30
OL 31
OL 33
OL 34
OL 36
OL 37
SEC LINE


LURAY
SEC 27 T. 19 R 10

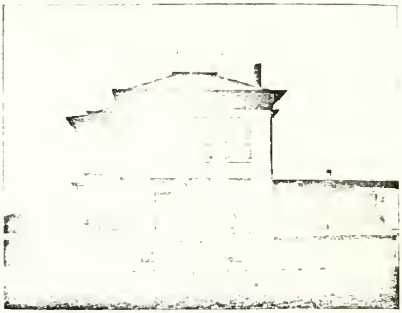

ROGERSVILLE
MAIN
ST
WALNUT


LEWISVILLE
1 INCH = 20 RODS
SEC 29 · R 10 · T 16
SEC 30 · T 16 R 11
NATIONAL
ROAD
SOUTHERN ADD.
WILLIAM
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
CEMETERY
OL 1
OL 2
OL 3
OL 4
OL 5
OL 6
OL 7
OL 8
OL 9
OL 11
OL 12
Depot
RANGE LINE
WOODVILLE
ELIZABETH CITY
1 INCH = 20 RODS
COUNTY ROAD
WEST LINE
SULPHUR SPRING
Corporation Line
P.C.C. & ST. L. R.R.
Daniel Jones
Sec 13 T 18 R 9
Sec 18. T. 18 R 10
Sec 24 T 18 R 9
Sec 19 T 18 R 10
Joseph H. Thompson
CEMETERY
SCOTT
NORTHWEST ADD.
ST. JOHN'S ADD.



FACTORY

THE FAVORITE WASHER



RESIDENCE

PAINT ROOM

James Groenendyke, Middletown.

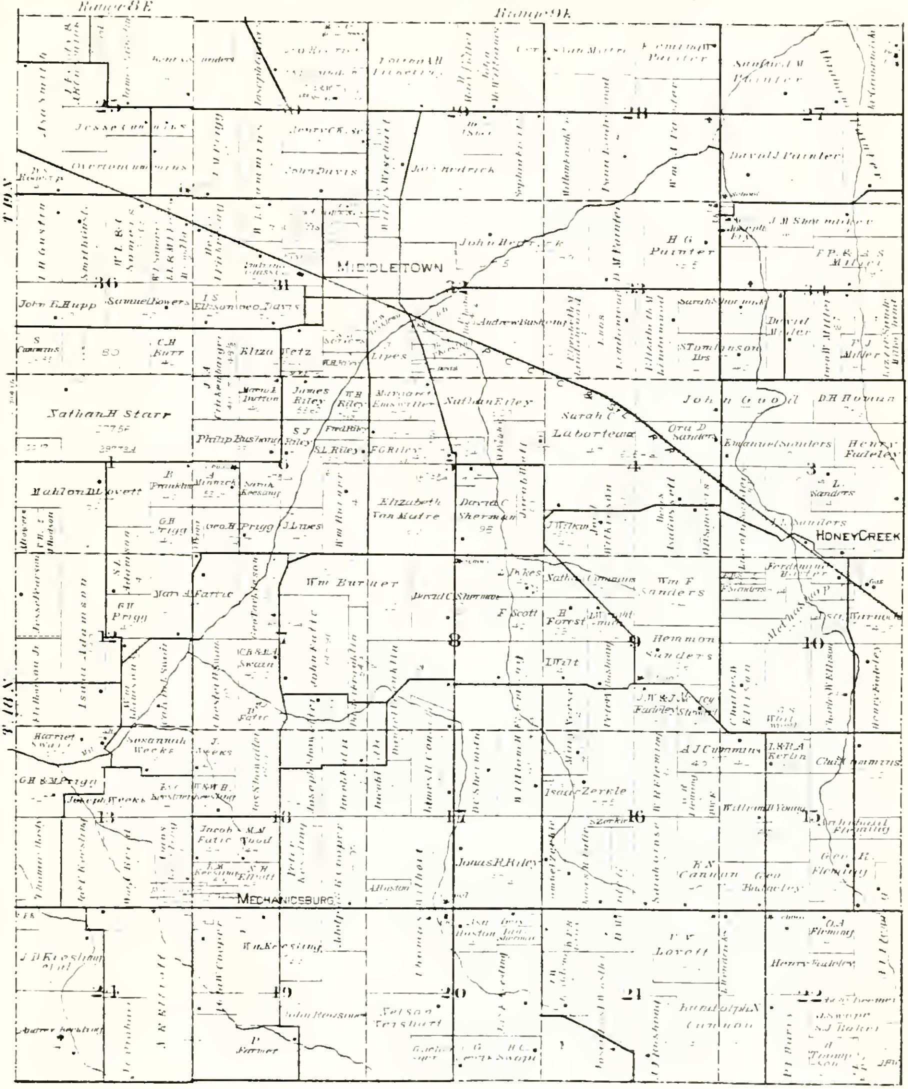
FINISHING ROOM

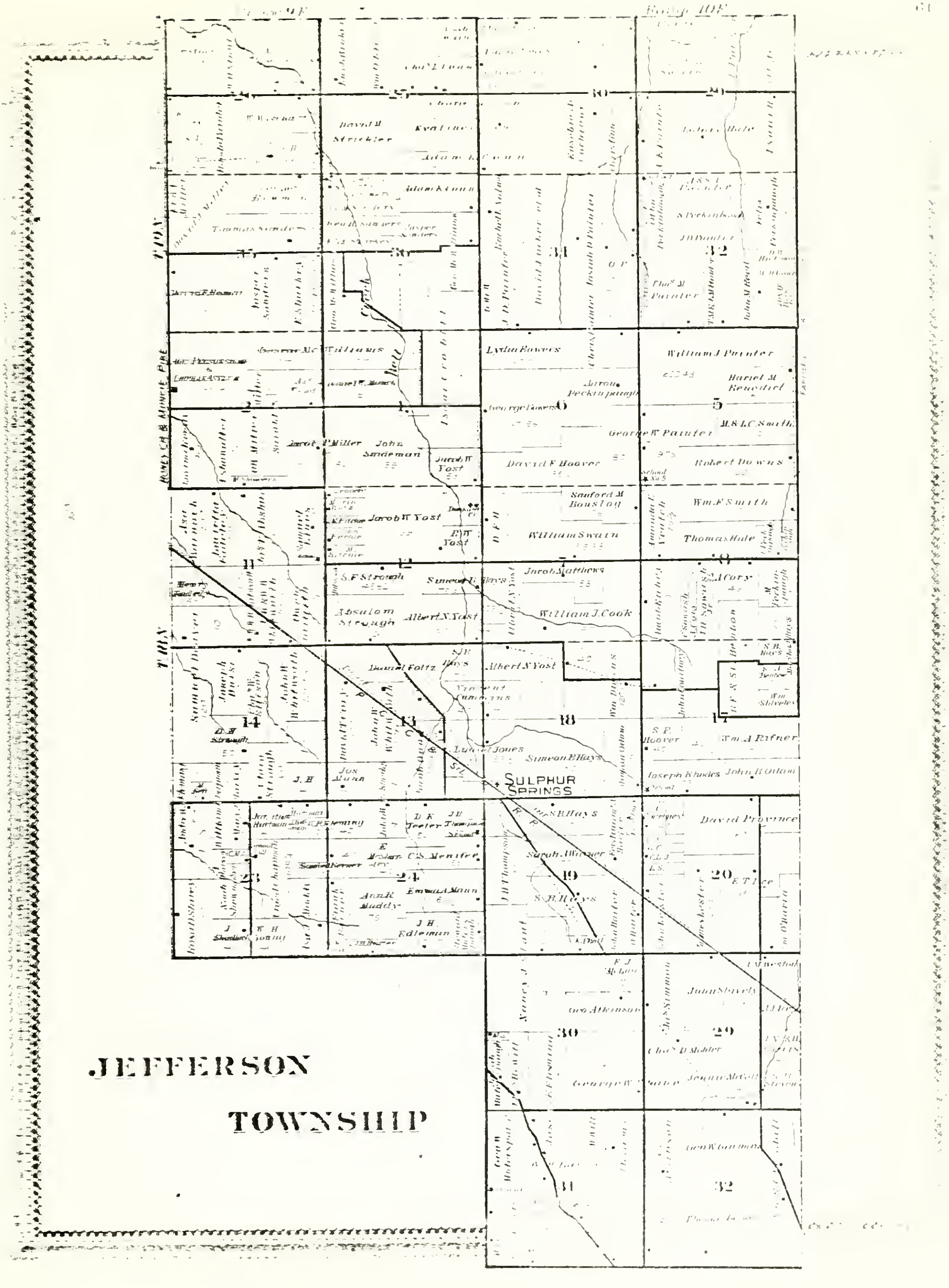
PRINTING OFFICE

POWER ROOM

MACHINE ROOM

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP




Range 9 E
Range 10 E
JEFFERSON
TOWNSHIP
SULPHUR
SPRINGS
David M Strickler
Adam K Coun
Thomas Sanders
Jasper Sanders
William J Painter
Hariet M Benedict
Lydia Bowers
Aaron Peckinpaugh
George Bowers
George W Painter
M. & L. C. Smith
David F Hoover
Robert Downs
Jacob P Miller
John Snideman
Jacob W Yost
Sanford M Bousloy
Wm. F Smith
William Swain
Thomas Hale
Jacob Matthews
S. F Strough
Simeon B Hays
Absalom Strough
Albert N Yost
William J Cook
Daniel Foltz
Albert N Yost
Samuel Denver
D. H Strough
Wm. A Rifner
Joseph Rhodes
John B Odam
S. B Hays
David Province
C. S. Menifee
Sarah A Warner
Ann R Maddy
J. H Edleman
S. B Hays
E T Ice
John Shively
Chas. D Mohler
George W Potter
Geo Atkinson
Honey Cr. & Muncie Pike
Cr.
R. R.
School No. 5
30
31
32
1
2
5
6
7
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11
12
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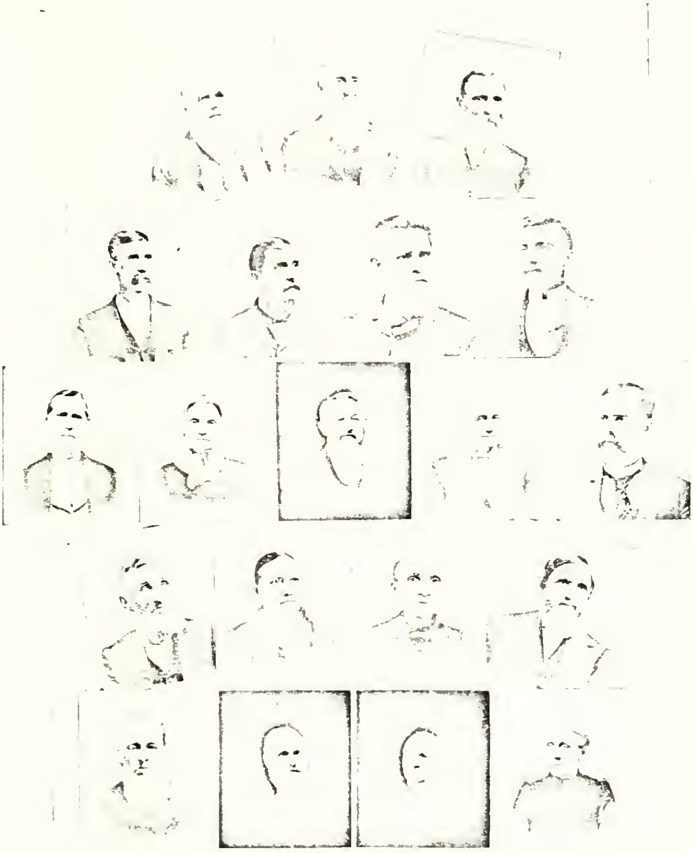
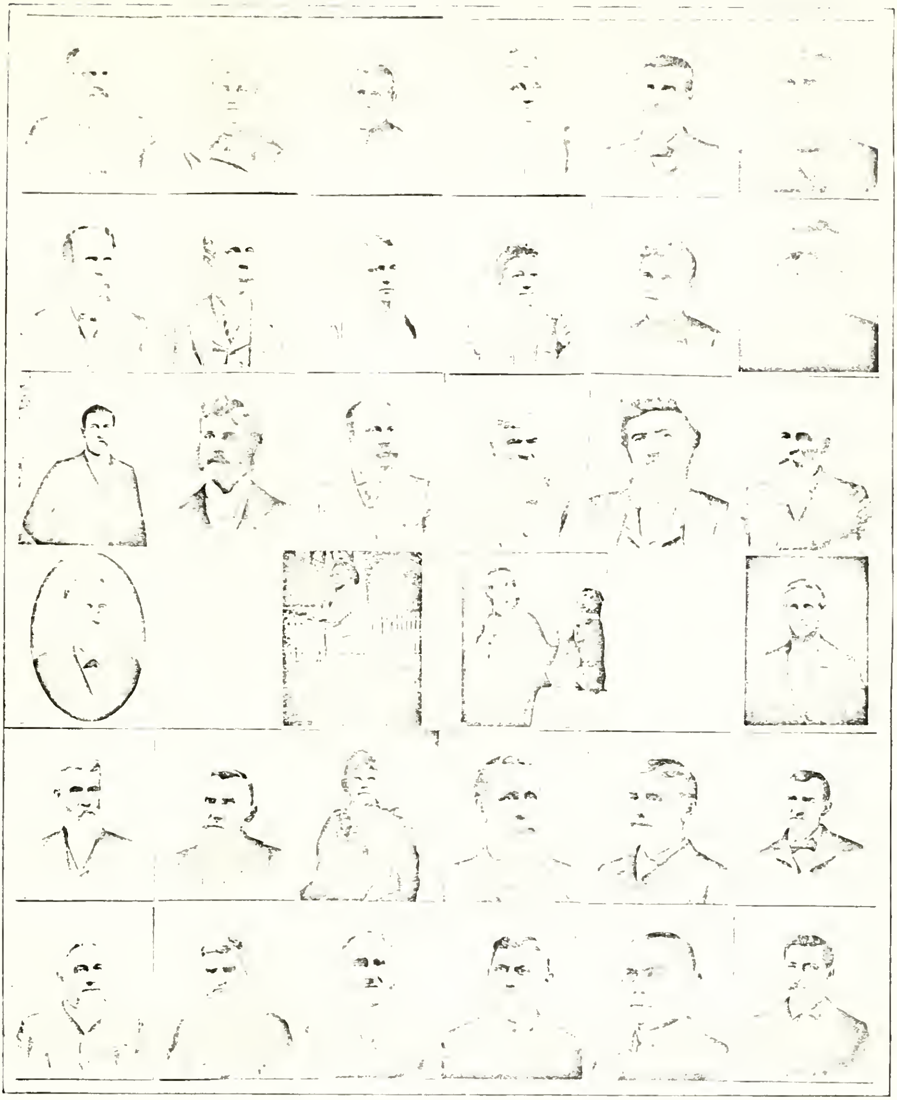


FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

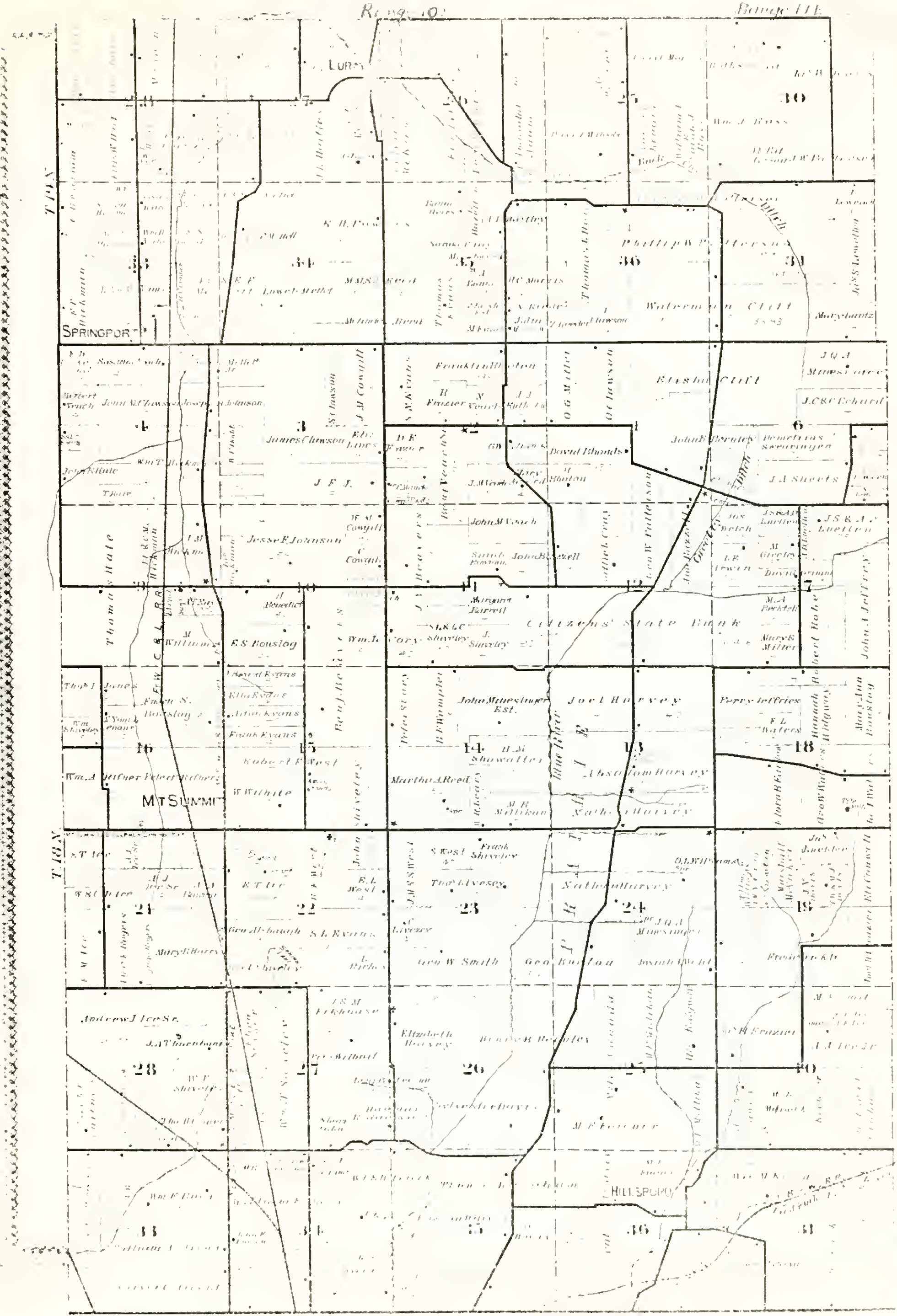
Henry Fadely. Joel Wilkinson. Amos Keesling.
G. S. Whitworth. J. L. Whistler. Jas. F. Keesling. W. L. Teeter.
Asa Warnock. Mrs. Asa Warnock. W. A. Painter. David T. Painter. W. S. Showalter.
Thos. Wilhoit. Mrs. Thos. Wilhoit. Mrs. A. S. Huston. Rev. A. S. Huston.
John P. Miller. Nathan H. Starr. Mrs. Nathan H. Starr. Mrs. Margaret Gustin.



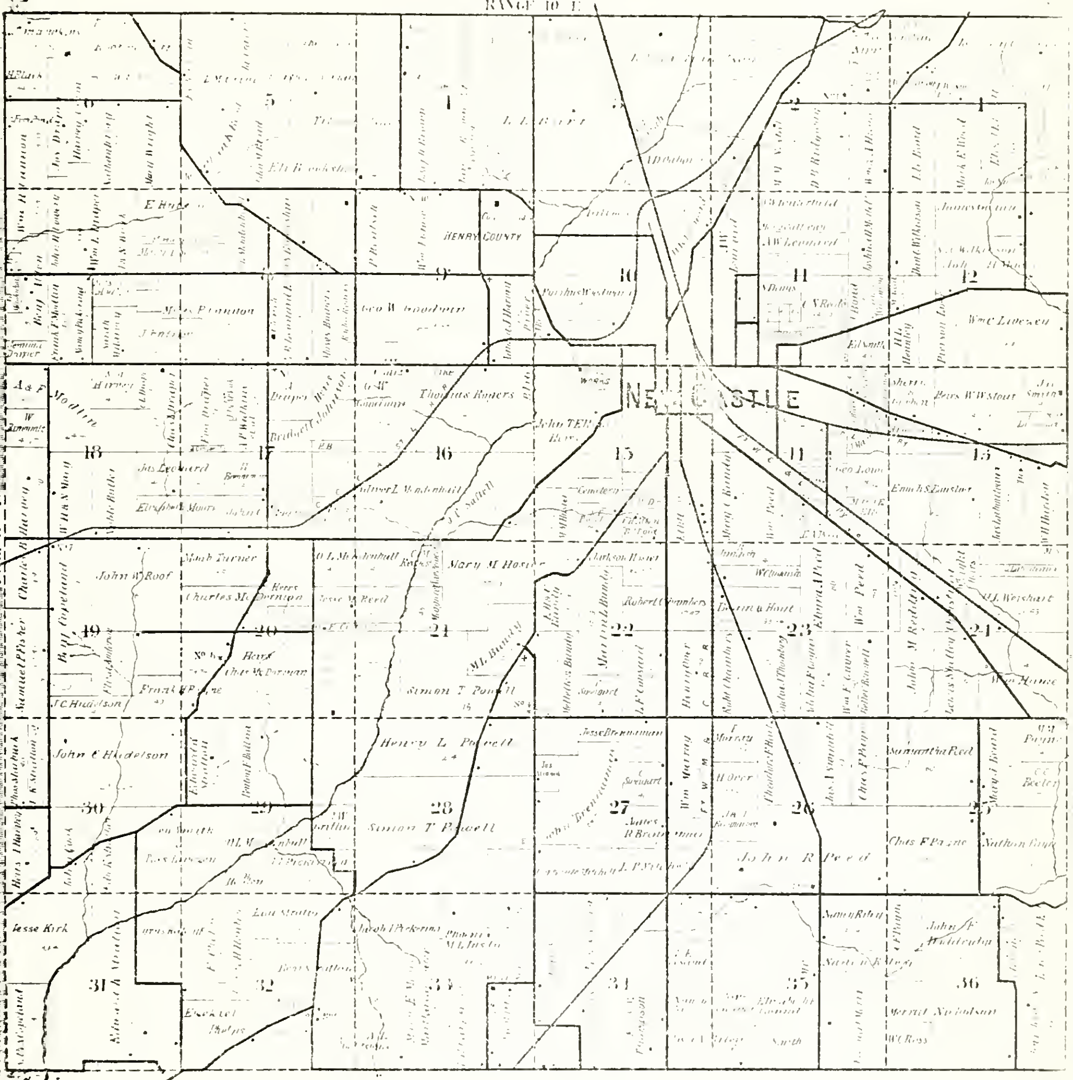
JEFFERSON AND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIPS.

Joseph E. Fleming, Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. Jos. E. Fleming,** Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. John Whitworth,** Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. A. J. Fleming,** Jefferson Twp	**Andrew J. Fleming,** Jefferson Twp	**J. A. Menefee,** Justice of the Peace, Sulphur Springs
S. M. Housing, Trustee Jefferson Twp	**James T. Abshire,** Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. Jas. T. Abshire,** Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. W. R. Fleming,** Jefferson Twp	**Mrs. Albert N. Yost,** Jefferson Twp	**Albert N. Yost,** Jefferson Twp
John Sheets, Sulphur Springs	**J. L. Warner,** U. S. Mail Agent Sulphur Springs	**W. R. Fleming,** Jefferson Twp	**Geo. Atkinson,** Jefferson Twp	**Joseph H. Thompson,** Jefferson Twp	**Geo. W. Gorman,** Jefferson Twp
Thos. B. Jones, Prairie Twp		**O. P. Benbow,** Proprietor Indiana House Sulphur Springs	**N. W. Warner,** Merchant Sulphur Springs		**Jesse M. Reed, dec'd,** Prairie Twp
T. L. Rohe, Prairie Twp	**W. T. Shively,** Prairie Twp	**Miss Lena Shively,** Author Prairie Twp	**J. A. Thornburg,** Prairie Twp	**Thos. R. Graham,** Prairie Twp	**Matthew Harvey,** Trustee Prairie Twp
Jesse F. Johnson, Prairie Twp	**Benj. Beavers,** Prairie Twp	**Jas. L. Waters,** Prairie Twp	**D. R. Frazier,** Prairie Twp	**Oliver L. Arnold,** Prairie Twp	**Chas. A. Michaels,** [illegible]

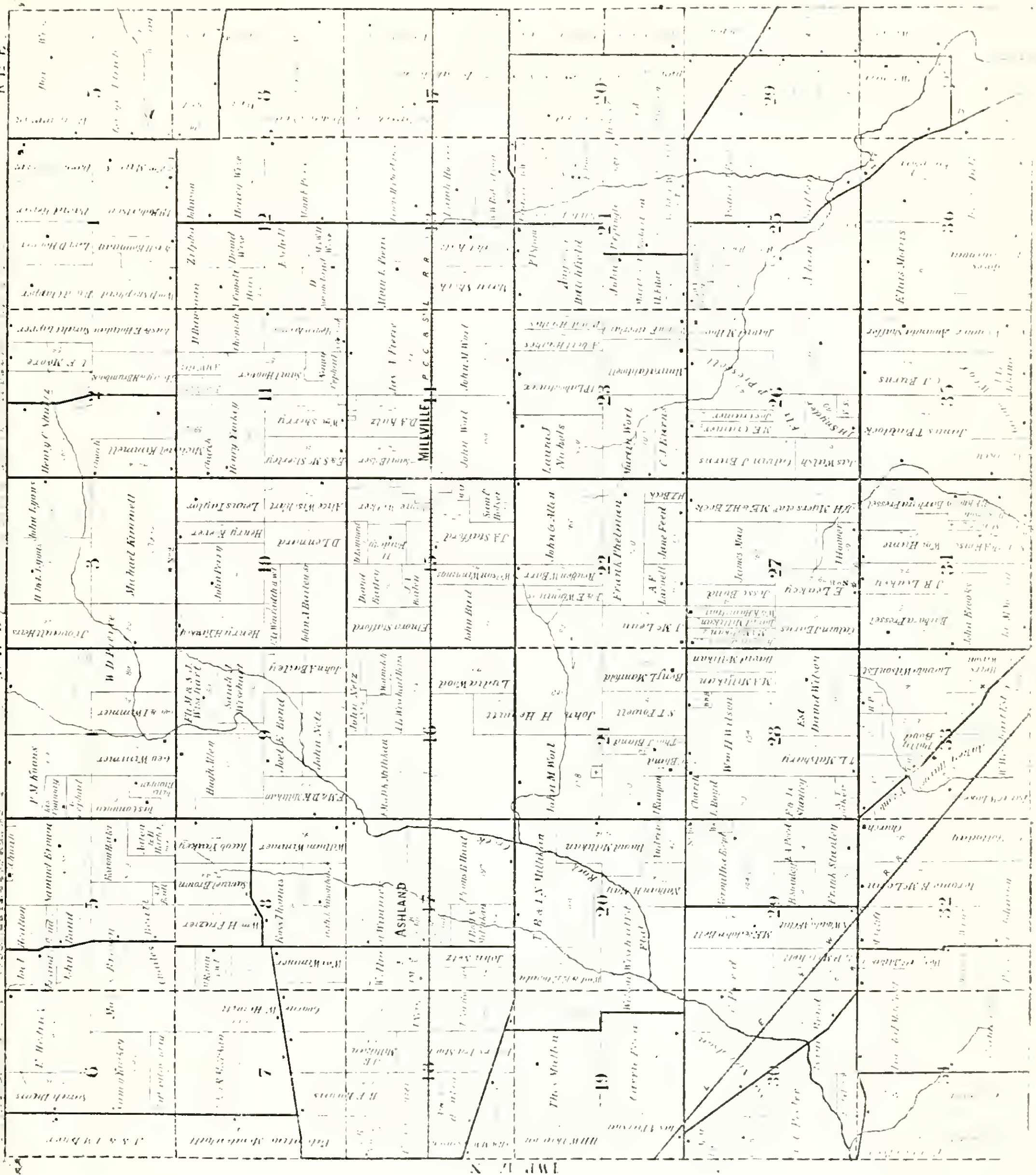
PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP



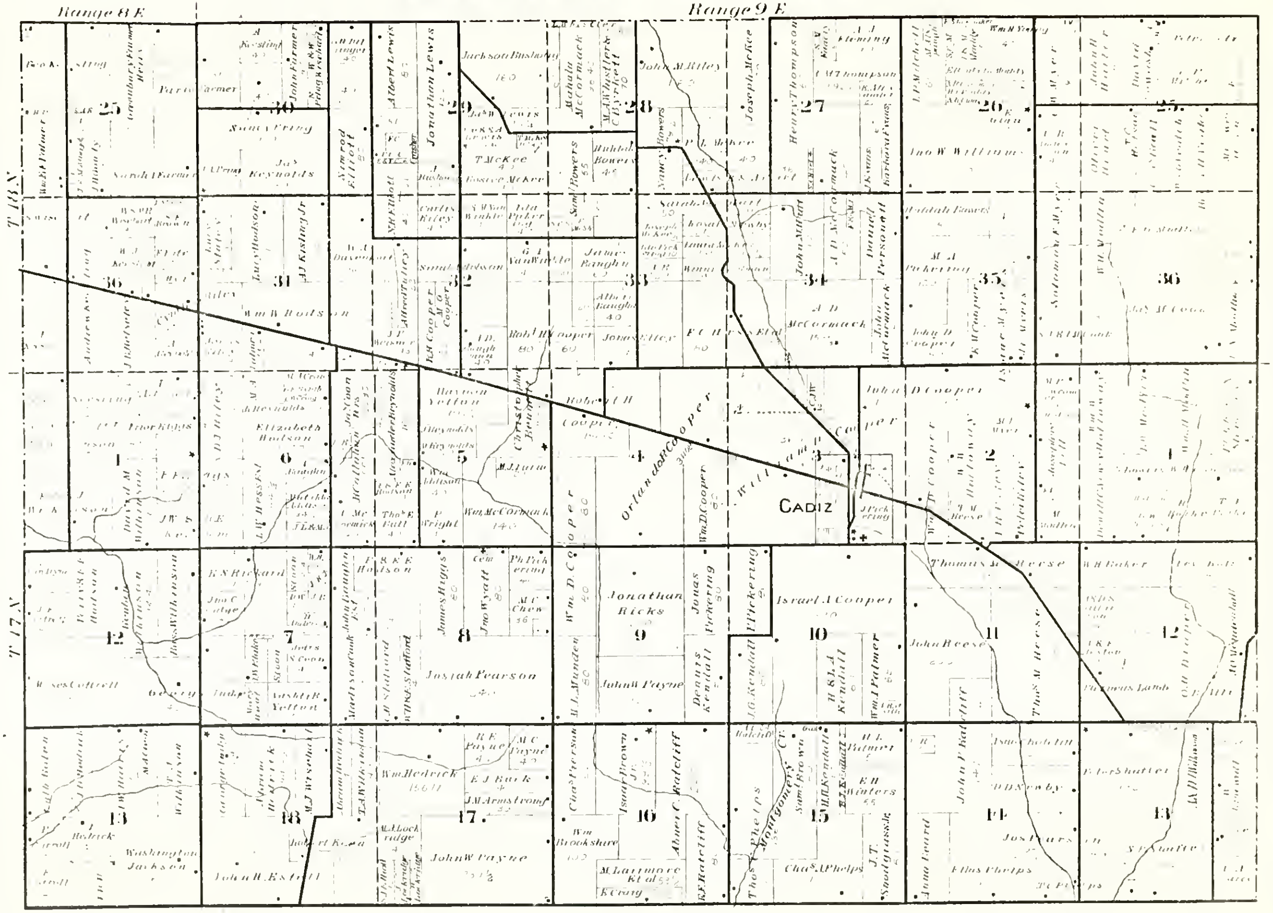
HENRY TOWNSHIP



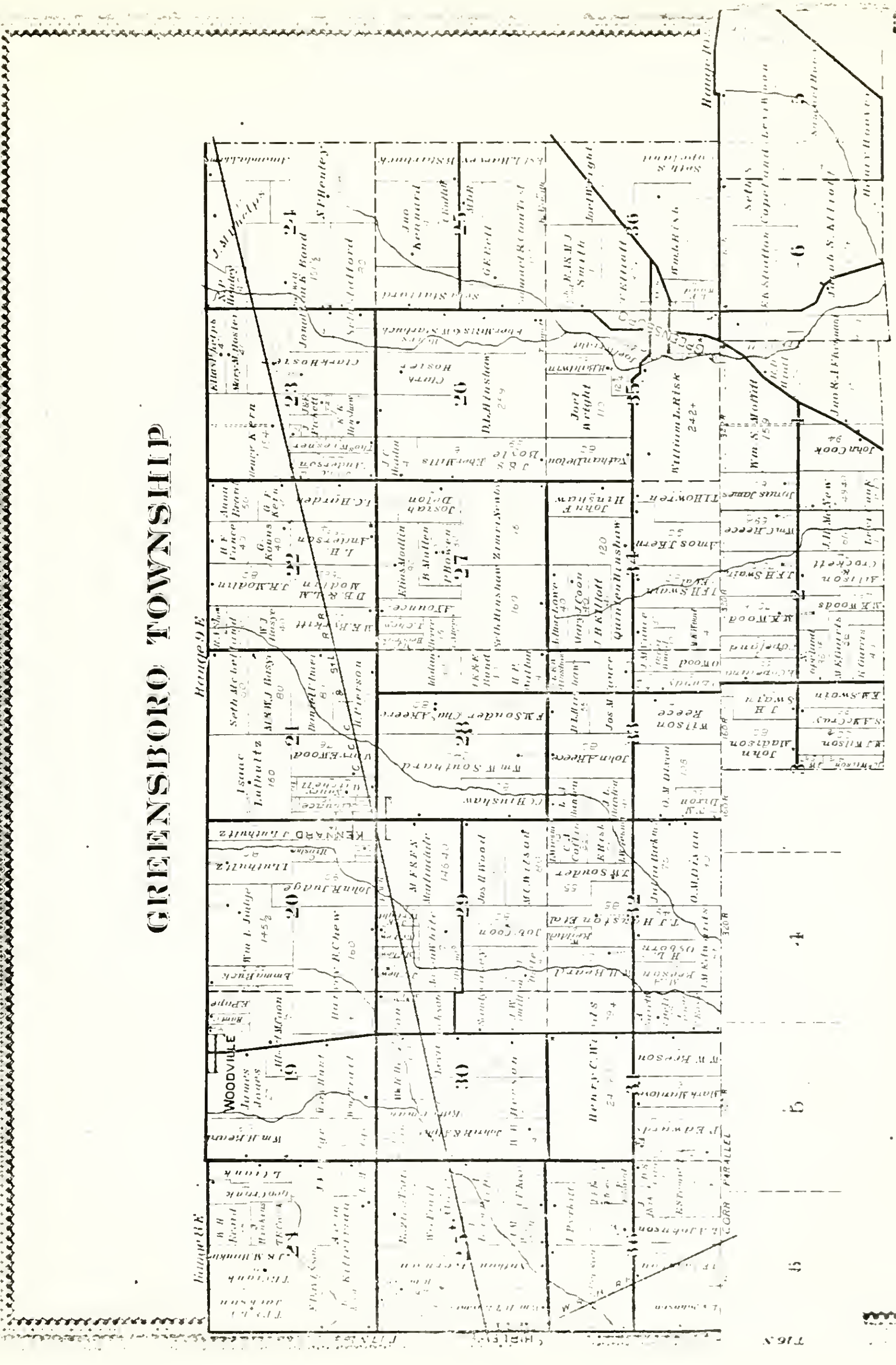
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

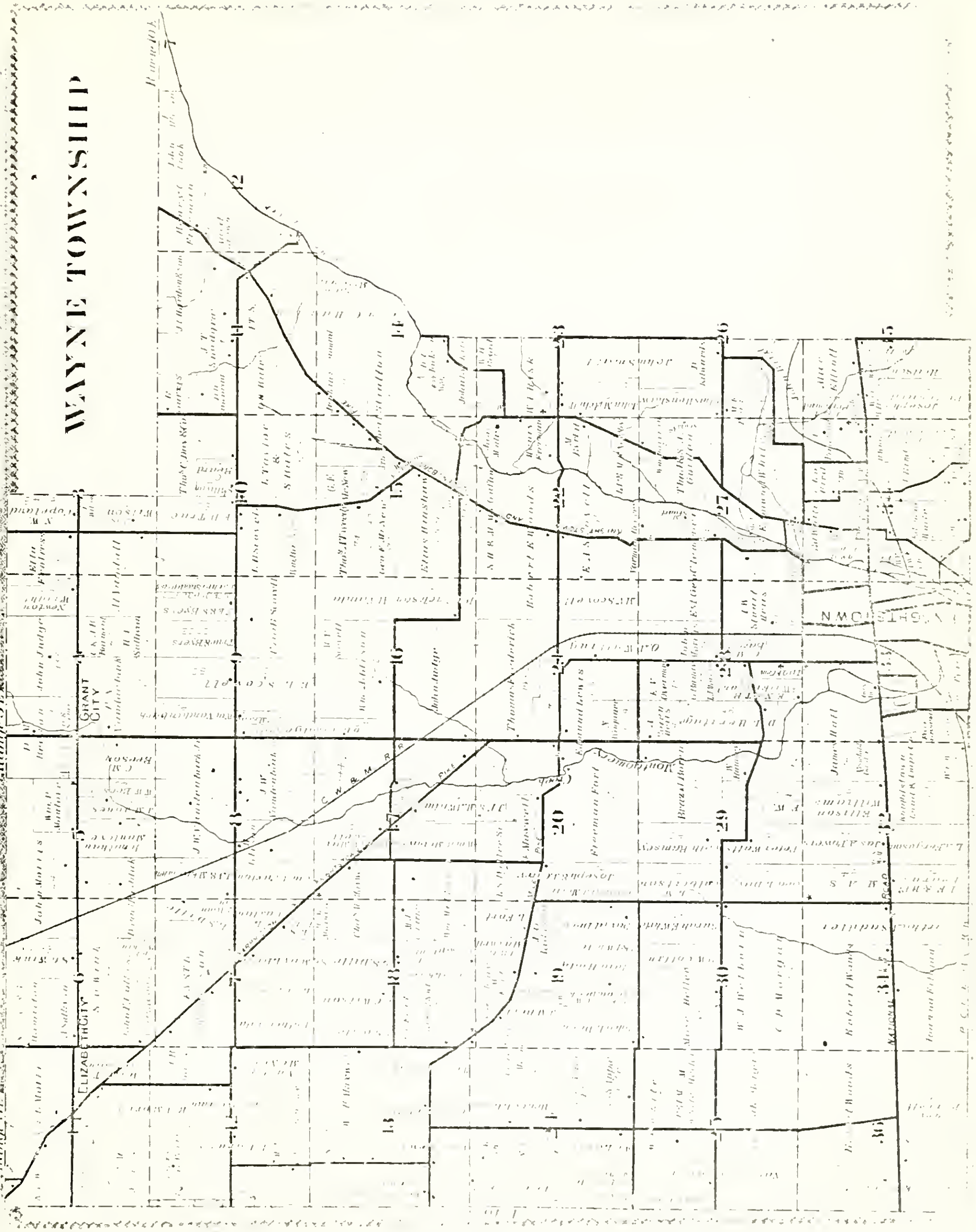


HARRISON TOWNSHIP

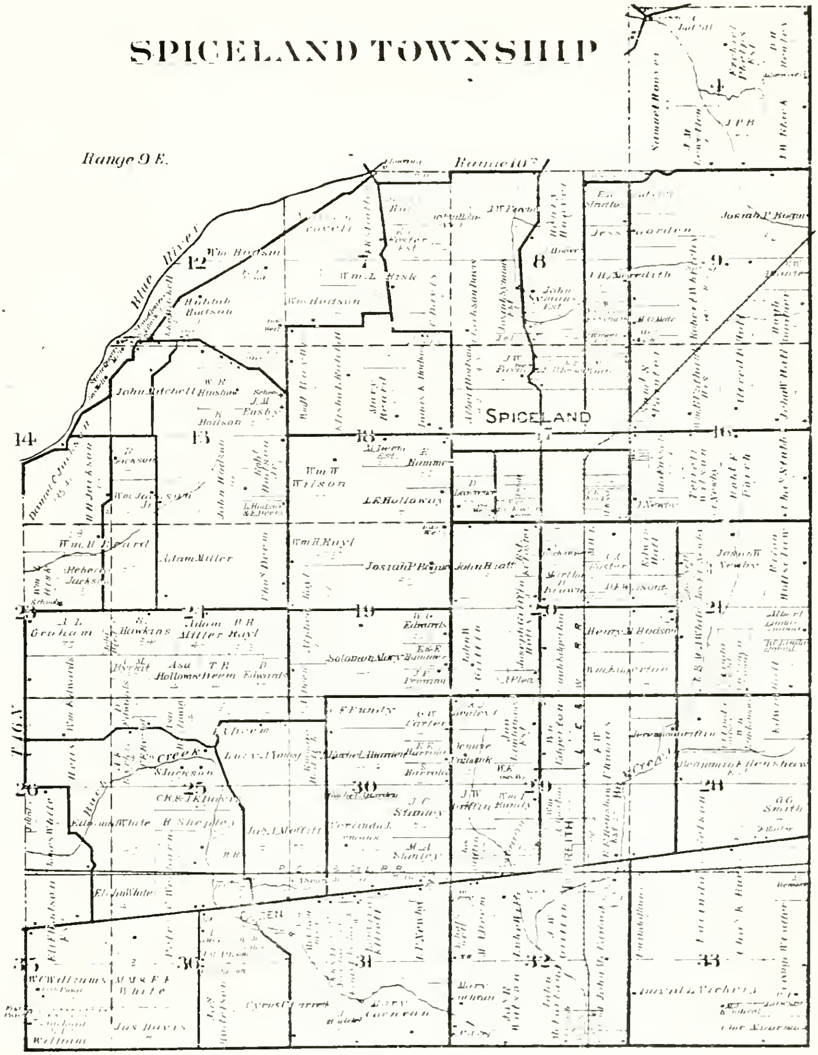


GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP




WAYNE TOWNSHIP
GRANT CITY
ELIZABETHCITY
Range 8 E
Range 9 E
Range 10 E
C. W. & M. R. R.
NATIONAL ROAD
Montgomery
John Judge
Elias Hinshaw
James Hall
Robert Woods

SPICELAND TOWNSHIP



SPICELAND TOWNSHIP

Chas. Stubbs.	Josiah P. Bogue.	W. H. Beard.	James Hudelson.	Nathan Scovill.	Elijah C. Foster.
Mrs. John Payne.	John Payne.	Sarah Byrkit.	Jonas Byrkit, dec'd.	John H. Hodson, dec'd.	Samuel S. Painter.
John W. Payne.	Mrs. John W. Payne.	Samuel Hoover.	Wm. McClammer.	A. B. Hall.	Jas. A. Moffitt.
A. E. Pennington.	Hannah S. Welch.	Jas. R. Welch, dec'd.	John Mitchell.	Mrs. John Mitchell, dec'd.	Mrs. Rebecca Shepley.
S. T. S. Williams.	Wm. H. Byers.	Rilon Holtsclaw.	J. W. Black.	W. F. Fry.	T. S. Haugh.

LIBERTY, DUDLEY AND HARRISON TOWNSHIPS.

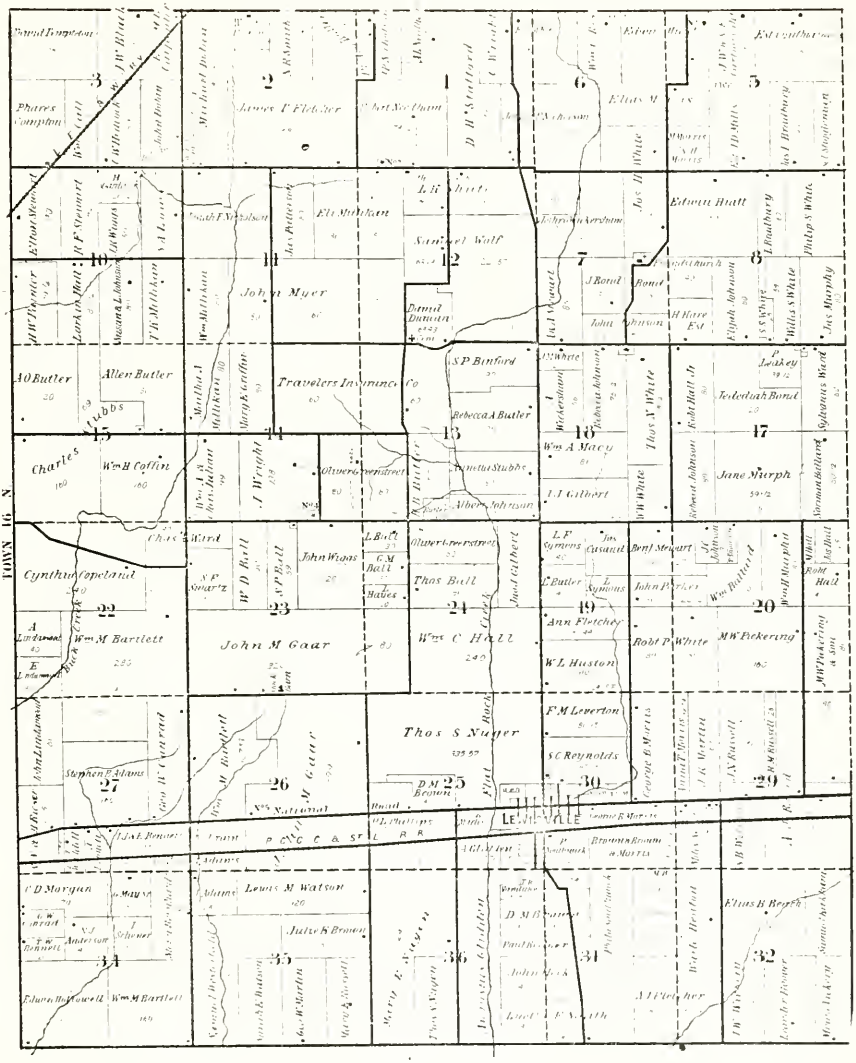
Frank Nichols, Liberty Twp
Jas. M. Mercer, Liberty Twp
W. D. Pierce, Liberty Twp
Wm. Walters, Dudley Twp
C. W. Okel, Trustee Dudley Twp
Edwin Reynolds, M f r Hardwood Lumber Straughn

Thos. L. Malsbary, Liberty Twp
J. H. Hewit, Liberty Twp
A. E. Pierce, Liberty Twp.
Phineas Hall, Mrs. Phineas Hall, Dudley Twp
Henry Blakemore, Dudley Twp

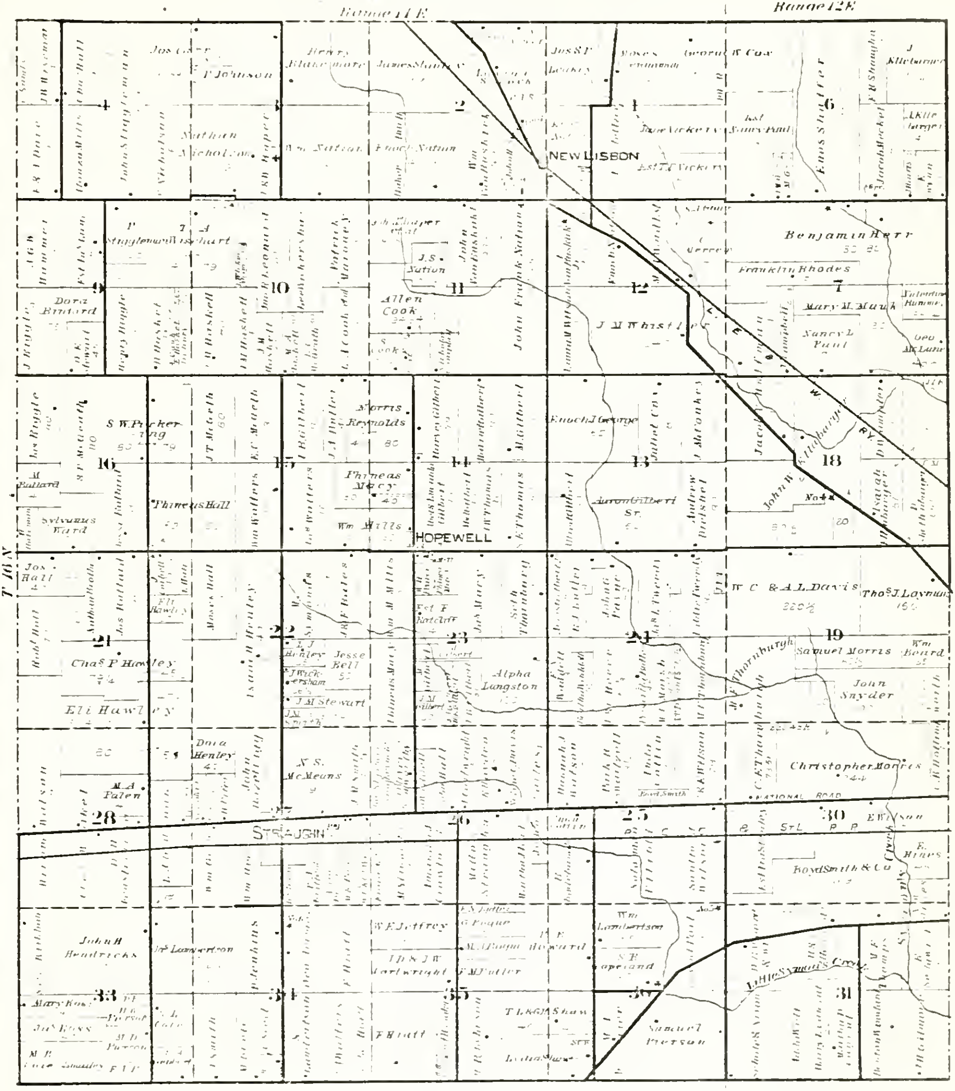
Eli M. Wisehart, Liberty Twp
Wm. Wimmer, Liberty Twp
Mrs. Chas. E. Thornburgh, Chas. E. Thornburgh, Dudley Twp

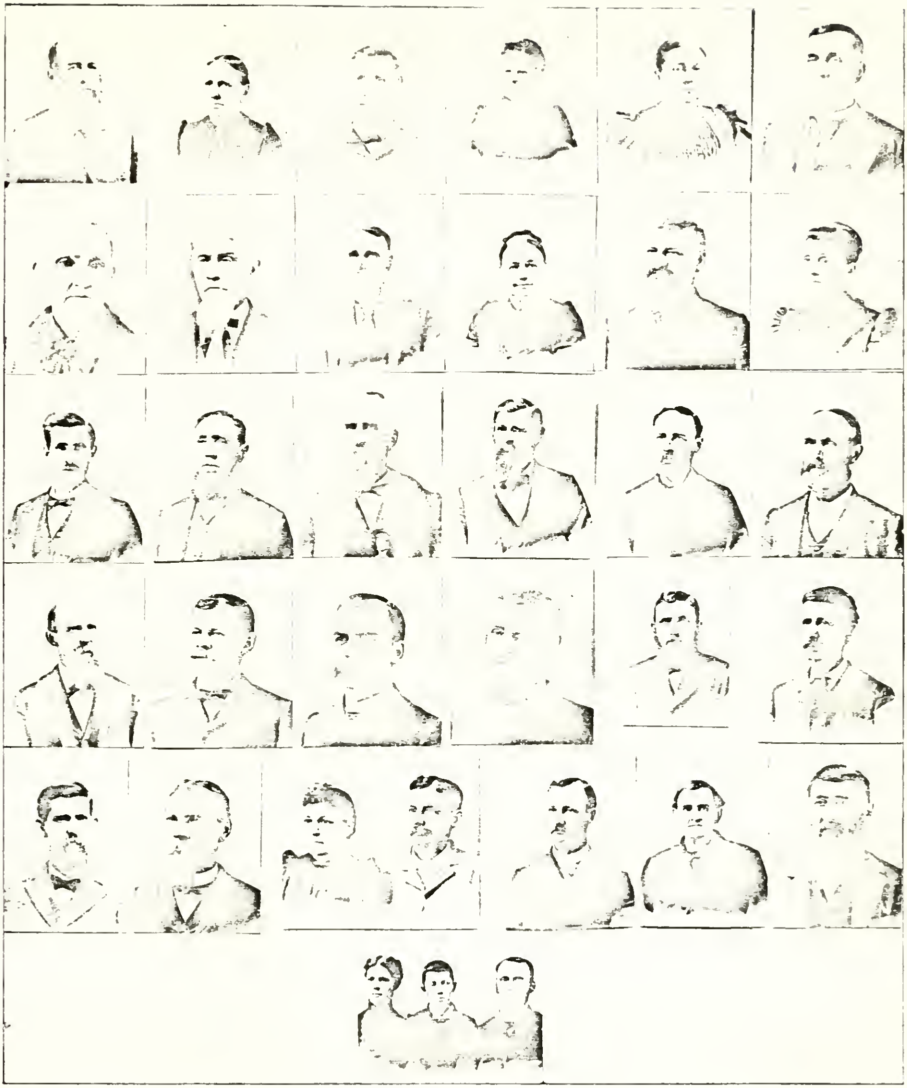
N. B. Shaffer, Harrison Twp
Thos. M. Reece, Harrison Twp
Mrs. John M. Huff, John M. Huff, Harrison Twp
R. H. Cooper, Harrison Twp
Peter Shaffer, Harrison Twp

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP



DUDLEY TOWNSHIP





FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. J. Gilbert, **Mrs. J. J. Gilbert,**
Farm and Dairy

Samuel Wolf. **Mrs. Samuel Wolf.**

Mrs. A. J. Fletcher. **A. J. Fletcher.**
Ex-County Commissioner

Mrs. Robert Needham. **Robert Needham.**

Edwin Hiatt. **Mrs. Edwin Hiatt.**

Geo. W. Tompkins, Sheriff-elect **Mrs. Geo. W. Tompkins.**

L. F. Symons, Teacher and Farmer

R. R. Smith, Architect and Contractor

Sam'l Kirkham, Ex Sheriff Fayette Co. Dudley Twp.

Benj. Caldwell, Hotel, Lewisville

Chas. A. Ward, Teacher and Farmer

B. F. Calahan, Contractor

J. R. Martin, Farmer and Stock Dealer

J. A. Bartlett, Farmer and Stock Dealer

W. W. Millikan, Farmer

L. K. Shute, Farmer

J. R. Wiggs, Farmer

Wm. T. Addison, Blacksmith

D. M. Brown, Farmer and Stock Dealer

Oliver Greenstreet, Township Trustee

Mr. and Mrs. Ellen Stewart.

R. F. Stewart.

Benj. Stuart.

John Myer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Waite and son Irving.

BLUE RIVER AND STONY CREEK TOWNSHIPS

Mrs. Dr. D. Clapper,
Mooreland

John H. Hoover,
Blue River Twp

Chas. W. Mouch,
Mooreland

J. M. Wyatt,
Blue River Twp

W. H. Jones,
Druggist
Mooreland

J. C. Houck,
Blue River Twp

A. M. Haynes,
Merchant,
Mooreland

SEARS FAMILY GROUP.

Mrs. C. D. Keever,
Muncie Ind

Mrs. Cynthia A. Koons,
Blue River Twp

Mrs. Nancy E. Waltz,
Blue River Twp

Volney Sears,
Blue River Twp

T. M. Sears, **Mrs. T. M. Sears,**
Blue River Twp

W. B. Sears,
Muncie Ind

C. F. Sears,
Lebanon Ind

Lorenzo Sears,
Lebanon Ind

Emanuel Sears,
Lebanon Ind

Wm. Adamson,
Blue River Twp

Jacob Houser,
Stony Creek Twp

Andrew Peirce,
Stony Creek Twp

Jas. C. Bird,
Stony Creek Twp

Wm. A. Acker,
Stony Creek Twp

Daniel Kilmer,
Stony Creek Twp

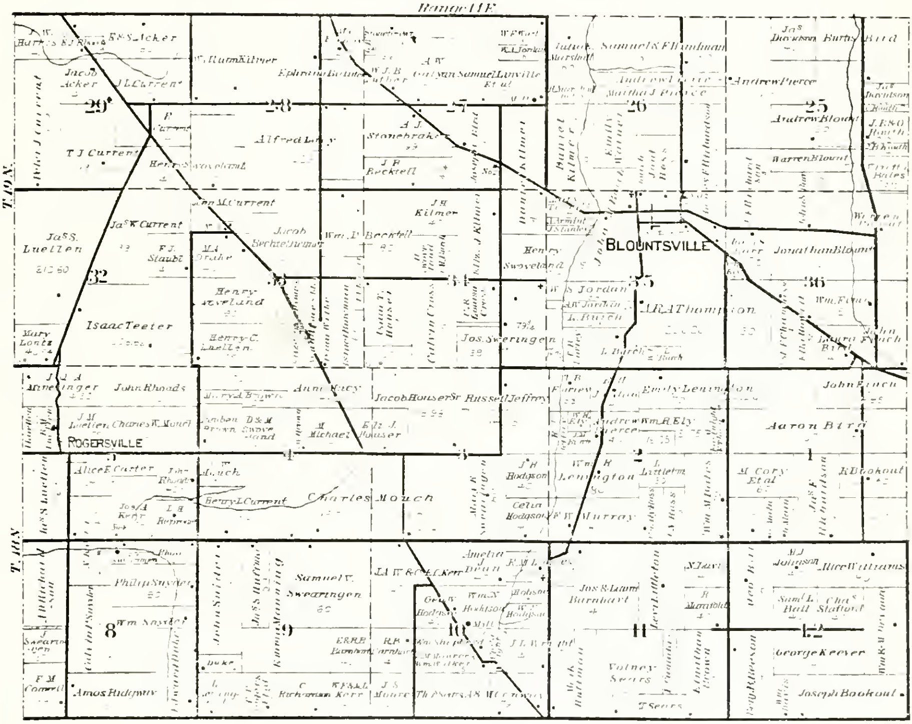
Alfred Lacy, **Mrs. Alfred Lacy,**
Stony Creek Twp

I. T. Houser, Trus
Stony Creek Twp

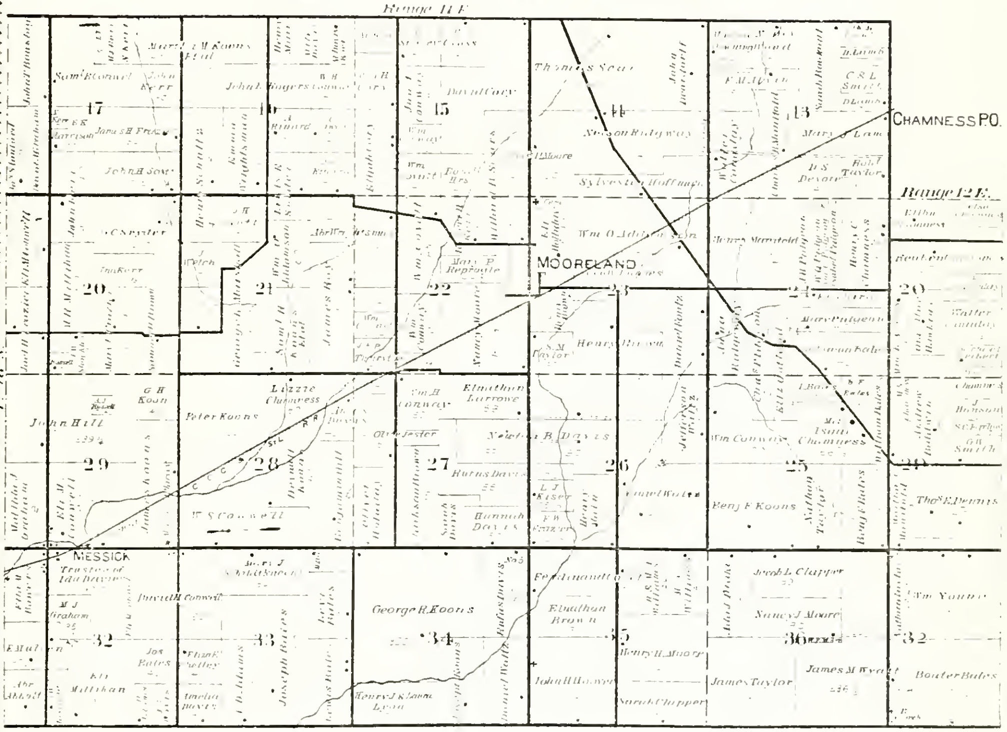
F. T. Hindman,
Stony Creek Twp

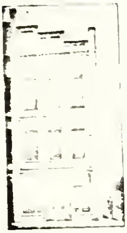
A. W. Galyean,
Stony Creek Twp

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP



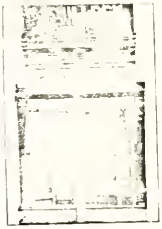
BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP





Campbell Bros.,
DRY GOODS,
NEW CASTLE, IND

Thos. Runyan,
PORTRAIT ARTIST,
NEW CASTLE, IND

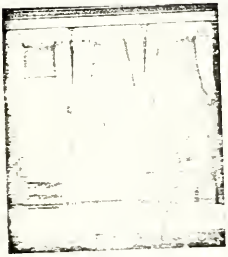


W. G. Hillock,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
NEW CASTLE, IND

City Hotel,
Knightstown

Spiceland Bank.

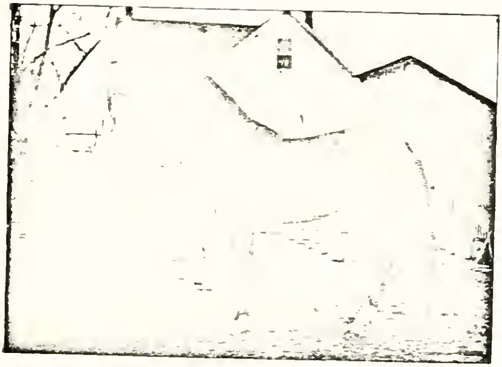
Fry's Mill.



W. C. Bond,
GROCERY
NEW CASTLE, IND

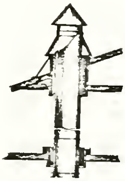
"Jim's Pets,"
WILL ONLY AT THE
J. I. MEYERS CAFE
Special attention to transient trade
Four doors east of Union Depot
NEW CASTLE

Wright Bros.,
GROCERY,
NEW CASTLE, IND



Property of Mark Hoffman,

Blue River Township



Fire Proof Double Ventilated Flue.

Pat. Nov 11, 1890 No. 440,475

D. F. HALL, NEW CASTLE.

CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

OF

GENERAL, NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY

HISTORY.

IN FOUR PERIODS, EXTENDING FROM 1755 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY
RERICK BROS.

WORLD.

FREDERICK the Great, [illegible] Austria, France and Russia

56 **Seven Years War.**

63 Peace of Paris

Linnaeus, d. '78

Literary activity in Germany

86 **Frederick Wm. II.**, Prussia

Kant.

Heine,

Maria Theresa, Austria, Empress Germany
57 *Battle of Prague*

65 **Joseph II.**, Germany

Elizabeth, Russia

62 **Catherine**, Russia

72 First Partition of Poland

Louis XV., France
Death of Montesquieu

Bourbon Family Compact

Voltaire, d. '78

74 **Louis XVI.**, France
France aids America in Revolution

Lafayette.

Clement XIV., Pope
Jesuit Order abolished

DAWN OF REVOLUTION IN FRANCE
89 Guillotine invented

George II., England

60 **George III.**, England

England aids Prussia and continues French war in America
Clive, victories in India

Warren Hastings.

Hume.

Gibbon.

Burns, d. '96

English acquire Bengal

Watt improves steam engine

Uranus discovered

WILLIAM PITT, Lord Chatham d. '78

Edmund Burke, d. '97

Fox.

Pitt, Jr., d. '06

Spinning Jenny invented

Mail coaches introduced

1755 — 60 — 65 — 70 — 75 — 80 — 85 — 1789

UNITED STATES.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

55 *Defeat of Braddock*
Retreat saved by Washington

Lake George

58 **Massacre** Ft. William Henry

59 Quebec taken by **Wolfe.**

The Colonists suffer great loss of men and resources for the cause of British dominion, but learn their own strength in war

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

52 Discovers lightning is electricity

PEACE.

63 Canada ceded to Great Britain.

England seeks to increase her revenue from Colonies and monopolize their trade
New Tax on Sugar

65 **Stamp Act.**
66 Repealed
Patrick Henry leads in protest

Congress of Colonial Delegates

67 New Tax on Tea, etc

Massachusetts resolves to boycott British trade

68. British Troops at Boston

70 Boston Massacre

John Hancock.

73 **Tea Party** at Boston

The Port Bill

74 FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
suspends commerce with England
Lexington
Ticonderoga

GEORGE WASHINGTON Chosen Commander-in-Chief

Bunker Hill

76 **Independence** declared

Trenton

77 *Saratoga*, Burgoyne surrenders

Pop. 2,760,000

CONFEDERATION OF UNITED STATES.

77. British take Philadelphia

78 **Alliance with France.**

80 Arnold's treason

81 Cornwallis surrenders to Americans and French

82 Holland recognizes Independence

83 Peace declared

86 Virginia proposes convention to promote union

87 **Federal Conv.**
Constitution adopted

Cotton introduced in Ga

NORTHWEST.

In 1670 and previous Indiana was inhabited by the MIAMI CONFEDERACY of Indians, who warred continually with the Iroquois

In 1682 **La Salle** explored the Mississippi and claimed

THE WEST FOR FRANCE

About 1719 French trading posts were established on the Maumee and Wabash

50. Vincennes Fort established

62 BRITISH take all the posts

63. Indians under **Pontiac** recapture many posts, but the tribes are soon subdued

To preserve peace the British prohibit settlement

75 **COL. GEO. ROGERS CLARKE**
visits the West and urges citizenship with Virginia
Delegates chosen at Harrodsburg

78 Clarke raises Stars and Stripes at Vincennes

Virginia creates ILLINOIS COUNTY to include Indiana.

Col. John Todd, County Lieutenant.

British recapture Vincennes

79 Clarke recaptures Vincennes

Court established there

LaBalme's expedition

83 Virginia, Mass., etc., cede to U. S. all land northwest of the River Ohio

Gov. Arthur St. Clair.
Capital, Marietta

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

87. Ordinance excluding Slavery and encouraging schools

Winthrop Sargent, acting Governor

Major Hamtramck at Vincennes

ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL UNION.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

French National Assembly

Bastile destroyed

Mirabeau, d '91

92 French Republic declared

93 Louis XVI beheaded [illegible] Reign of Terror

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

[illegible] Peace of Amiens

Coalition of Kings begun War on the Republic

War in Germany.

Dissolution of German Empire.

97 **Frederick Wm. III.,** Prussia

4 **Francis II.,** [illegible] Emperor of Austria

Koscîusko leads revolt of Poland

George III., England

Ireland united to Great Britain

English political disturbance

War with Denmark

Wordsworth.

Byron.

Cisalpine Republic, Italy

Napoleon, King of Italy

Galvanism discovered

Cotton Gin invented

First Gas lighting.

Vaccination discovered

12 [illegible]

Louis XVIII., [illegible] France

24 **Charles X.**

Alliance of [illegible] Prussia and Austria

Germanic Confederation, 40 years peace

Restoration of [illegible] Monasteries

German Tariff Union

Financial Crisis

The Holy Alliance

20 **George IV.**

French driven from Spain by **Wellington.**

Disaffection of English Labor

Walter Scott.

22 **Greece** [illegible] the Turks

[illegible] divided

Mexico independent

BOLIVAR [illegible] Republic of Columbia

Chilean Republic

Peruvian and Argentine Republics

1789 | **95** | **1800** | **05** | **10** | **15** | **20** | **1825**

George Washington. JOHN ADAMS V. P.

97. **John Adams.** THOS JEFFERSON V. P.

1 **Thomas Jefferson.** AARON BURR V. P. GEORGE CLINTON V. P.

9 **James Madison.** GEORGE CLINTON V. P. ELBRIDGE GERRY V. P.

17 **James Monroe.** D. D. TOMPKINS V. P.

Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson | Edmund Randolph | Timothy Pickering | John Marshall | James Madison | Robert Smith. | James Monroe | John Quincy Adams

Speaker, Muhlenb'g. | Trumbull | F. A. Muhlenberg | Dayton | Theodore Sedgwick | Nathaniel Macon | Joseph B. Varnum | Henry Clay | Cheves | Henry Clay | Taylor | Barbour | Clay

Chief Justice, John Jay | Rutledge. | Oliver Ellsworth | John Marshall

PEDERAL PARTY.

Washington maintains Neutrality against fierce opposition

ALEXANDER HAMILTON founds National financial system.

Tariff enacted.

War with Algiers

91 Bank of U S incorporated

75 Post offices in U. S.

Treaty to open Mississippi River

91. **Vermont** admitted

96 **Tennessee** admitted

Spanish intrigues

Pop 3,929,827.

REPUBLICAN (DEMOCRATIC) PARTY

War declared vs France

Treaty arranged.

Washington, capital

War with Tripoli

3. Louisiana purchased.

Growth of American Shipping rouses British aggression

Neutrality disputes with France and England

8 Slave trade abolished

Burr's conspiracy

2 **Ohio** admitted

Pop. 5,305,937.

7 First Steamboat

Act to encourage Manufactures

12 **Louisiana** admitted, Slave

Pop 7,239,814

12 **War with England.**

Battle of *Thames* won by **Harrison.**

New Orleans won by **Jackson.**

14 Washington burned

15 Peace of Ghent

War with Algiers

18 Seminole War

16 **Indiana** admitted Free

17 **Mississippi** admitted, Slave

18 **Illinois** admitted Free,

"Era of Good Feeling."

Clay establishes the "Monroe Doctrine

19 Panic

Protective Tariff

21 Florida purchased

19 First Steamship to Europe

COMPROMISE.

21 **Missouri** adm., Slave

20. **Maine** admitted, Free

Erie Canal

Pop 9,638,131

The rapid settlement causes Indian outbreaks and depredations along the Ohio

Little Turtle, chief

Gamelin visits the Tribes

90 General Harmer invades Indiana and is defeated

Gen Chas Scott raids the Weas

Wilkinson's expedition

91. Gen St Clair routed by Little Turtle

94 **Gen. Anthony Wayne** defeats Indians and founds Fort Wayne

95. Treaty at Greenville

1800 **INDIANA TERRITORY** organized.

William Henry Harrison, Governor

Capital, Vincennes

Gen Harrison extinguishes Indian title by treaties

2 Jeffersonville platted

3 Treaty at Fort Wayne

4. Treaty at Vincennes

5 Treaty at Grouseland.

The Indians protest against loss of territory, led by **The Shawnee Prophet and Tecumseh.**

Keelboats on Ohio

5 Michigan Territory set off

9. Illinois Territory set off

9 Treaty at Ft Wayne

Pop 5,000

Pop 24,520.

Gov Gibson

Gov Posey

Indian seige of Forts Wayne and Harrison

11 Harrison defeats Indians at *Tippecanoe*

Harrison invades Canada

Pop 68,897

Governor, JONATHAN JENNINGS | William Hendricks

Senators, James Noble. Waller Taylor

STATEHOOD.

Capital, Corydon

16 First Constitutional Convention

State Bank

18 Treaty at St Mary's

Schoolcraft's visit

Common Law

21 Indianapolis located as capital

Canal agitation

Financial panic

Sickly Season

Visit of Lafayette.

Robt. Owen.

Say.

Pop. 147,178

Delaware Indians in Henry County.

Congressman	Jennings	John Test
Judge,	Miles C Eggleston	
Clerk,	Rene Julian,	
Sheriff,	J H [illegible]	
Treasurer,	Wm Shannon B Harvey	
Recorder,	Rene Julian	

18 Treaty at St Mary's [illegible] of the Wabash, including Henry [illegible]

20 **Delaware County.**

19 Settlements in Henry [illegible]

21 Land entries begin

21 **Henry Co.** [illegible]

22 [illegible]

WORLD.

30 **William IV.,** Eng'd

FREE TRADE.

32 Reform Bill

Liverpool and Manchester R R

Germany at peace and prosperity. Efforts for unity

Hegel, d. 31

France under Bourbon restoration

30 Revolution of July

Louis Philippe, King France

Abd-el-Kader leads Al

Turkish Egyptian war

26 **Nicholas,** Russia

War with Turkey

32 **Isabella II.,** Spain

36 **Texas**

Repression of Socialists.

78 Berlin Conference

79 Protective Tariff.

Repression fails

79 **Grevy,** Pres

Republic established

Parliamentary Gov't

84 French war in Tonquin

87. **Carnot,** Pres.

82 Compulsory Education

Jules Ferry.

Boulanger.

DYNAMITE PANICS.

administration

80 **Gladstone** administration

Zulu War

85 Death of Gen Gordon

Threatened war with Russia.

85 **Salisbury** administration

86 **Gladstone** administration

He announces a liberal policy for Ireland

Salisbury restored

Nihilist uprising

Czar dynamited

81 **Alexander III.,** Russia

Nihilists ask suffrage and a legislature

War on Afghans

77 Russo-Turkish War

78 **Humbert,** Italy

87 **Crispi,** It. premier

85. Italian war in Abyssinia

87 Terrible flood China

88 **Frederick II.**

88 **William II.**

90 **Caprivi,** Chancellor.

The Influenza

92 Cholera

Panama Canal Scandal,

Trials

Baring Failure Financial Stringency

PARNELL, Irish leader

92 GLADSTONE adm

HOME RULE.

Russian edict against Jews

The **TOLSTOI** protest.

Famine in Russia.

91 **Rudini,** Italy.

Chinese outrages

1825 **30** **35** **80** **85** **90**

UNITED STATES.

J. Q. Adams. J C CALHOUN, V P | **Andrew Jackson.** J C CALHOUN, V P | M VAN BUREN, V P | **R. B. Hayes.** W A WHEELER, V P | **J. A. Garfield. Arthur.** C A ARTHUR, V P | **Grover Cleveland.** T A HENDRICKS, V P | **Benjamin Harrison.** L P MORTON, V P | **Grover Cleveland.** A E STEVENSON, V P

Sec State, Henry Clay | Martin Van Buren | Edmund Livingstone | Louis McLane | John Fo | Wm M Everts | Blaine, F.T. Frelinghuysen | Thos F Bayard | Jas G Blaine | J W Foster | Walter Q Gresham

Speaker, J W Tayler | Andrew Stevenson | John Bell | J K | Samuel J Randall | J W Keifer | John G Carlisle. | Thos B. Reed | C F Crisp

Chief Justice, John Marshall | Morrison R Waite | Melville W Fuller

Democratic Party.

28 Tariff to protect Woolen Mfg

32 Veto U S Bank Charter

33 Clay's Compromise Tariff

Intense Opposition in Slave States

Calhoun resigns

32 South Carolina Ordinance to Nullify Tariff

Subdued by Jackson

First R R begun

Morgan excitement

First American Locomotive

30 Forty-one miles of railroads

McCormick Reaper

New York Fire

Seminole

36 **Arkansas**

37 M

Pop 12,866,020

Centennial Exposition

ux War.

HN SHERMAN

AMUEL J. TILDEN, d '86

ALL, d. '90.

and reforms

77. Great Railroad Strike

Colorado admitted

Organizations

77 Electoral Commission

Pop. 50,155,783.

81. **Garfield** assassinated

83. Death of Grant.

JAMES G. BLAINE, d '93

78 Silver remonetized

79 Specie payments resumed

84 World's Fair at New Orleans.

Two Cent Postage

Bartholdi Statue

83 Brooklyn Bridge

Washington Mon. completed

86 Haymarket Riot.

87 Inter-State Commerce Law

89 **Samoan** difficulty

Chinese exclusion.

93. Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

91 New Orleans Riot

McKINLEY Tariff

91 Chilian affair

92 Aid to Russian Peasants

Sitting Bull killed.

93 Harrison recommends annexation of Hawaii

Indian Messiah Craze

Johnstown flood

89 **North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington** admitted

90 **Idaho** admitted.

Wyoming admitted with *Female Franchise*

Pop 62,622,250

INDIANA.

Governor JAMES B RAY | NOAH NOBLE | JAS D WILLIAMS | ALBERT G PORTER | ISAAC P GRAY | ALVIN P HOVEY | Chase | CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Senators, James Noble | R Hanna | John Tipton | Joseph E McDonald | Benjamin Harrison | David Turpie

William Hendricks | Daniel W Voorhees

Great revival of Immigration

National Road agitation

1200 Miles of Canals and Roads projected

32 Wabash and Erie Canal begun

34 **State Bank** establish

Michigan Boundary

Ratliff Boone, d 44

Black Hawk War

First State House

Whitewater

Pop. 343,031

ention

Jurors

arty

77 Appropriation of $2,000 000 for new State House

Special tax levied

State Debt $5,000,000

New Jury Law

81 Revision of Statutes

83 Reaction against reforms

Old Road Law restored

Nov State Elections

Seven Constitutional Amendments

Adoption nullified by Supreme Court

Again adopted

Metropolitan Police

Three new Insane Hospitals.

Now the 4th Coal State

81. Prohibitory amendment passed Legislature.

Nullified by 2nd Legislature

84 Morton Monument

Borrowing of money for State Expenses.

New State House occupied

Political deadlock

91. Appellate Court.

Australian ballot

School Book Law

Erection of Soldier's Monument

"Whitecaps"

91. State Tax increased

New Tax Law.

State Debt $8,500,000

Influenza.

Pop. 1,978 301

Pop 2,193 404

HENRY COUNTY.

John Test. | O H Smith | John Test. | Jonathan McCarty | Robinson. | W R Myers | Thomas M Browne | 91. Henry U Johnson.

Judge, Bethuel Morris | Chas. H Test | Samuel | Robt L. Polk | Mark E Forkner. | W H Martin | Eugene H Bundy

Clerk, Rene Julian | Miles Elliott | John Elliott | Eli Murphy | John S Hedges | Milton Brown | Adolph Rogers | Benj S Parker | Chas S Hernley

Sheriff, Elliott | Thornburgh | Jesse Forkner | Moses Robinson | Caleb McK | Minor | Joel Hazelton | Geo H Cain | Wm H Macy | William Rinewalt | Geo W Tompkins

Treasurer, Isaac Bedsaul | Matthew Wilson | Isaac Bedsaul | Allen Murphy | John T Elliott | Heaton | F M Millikan | L W Mofflin | J P Dykes | F T Vestal | D L Mendenhall | Wm H Harden | A W Saint | C M Moore

Recorder, Thos Ginn | Joel Reed | T B Reeder | J T J Hazelrigg | J C Boone | R J Edelman | W B Bock

W W Cotterall | Joshua I Morris | Richmond Wiseheart

Board of Justices

27 Commission restored

National Road through County

Knightstown platted

28 **STONY CREEK** Twp formed

29 **FALL CREEK** Twp formed

30. **FRANKLIN** Twp formed

31 **GREENSBORO** Twp formed

Original Spiceland Academy

Knightstown Federal Union

New Castle Co. Seminary

32 Cholera epidemic

District Medical Society

Pop 2,500

Pop 6 497

New Castle

Brick C H

The Ind

Court abolished

Hufford Co Supt

77 Timothy Wilson Co Supt

Temperance movement

New Castle N C High School

Knightstown S H

Great Wind Storms

79 Co. Orphans Home

I B & W R R

78 New Castle Democrat

New Castle & Rushville R R

Co Med Soc organized

83 W R Wilson Co Supt

84 Tornadoes near Middletown

Second N C School House

Free Pike agitation

Bonded Debt paid

84 Blue River Ditch begun

89 F A Cotton, Co Supt

92 Spiceland Fire

Natural Gas in N C

New Castle Water Works

89 Terrific Hail Storms

Toll Roads purchased

Glass Works at Spiceland

87 First Natural Gas Co at New Castle

Abundant Gas discovered at Middletown, Knightstown, Cadiz, etc

88 Knightstown Home founded

Historical Society

91 Industrial Home at Knightstown

88 Knightstown Home devoted to Soldiers' Orphans

84 Short Horn Breeders Ass'n

87 Poultry Association formed

DAWN OF FREEDOM OF LABOR.

WORLD.

29 William IV., England · 37 Victoria, England · O'Connell leads Irish revolt · Palmerston. · 54 Crystal Palace
FREE TRADE. · Chartists and Trades Unions · 47 Corn · Macaulay, d '59 · Irish Famine and Rebellion · CRIMEAN WAR. · Mutiny in India · FARADAY.
32 Reform bills · Liverpool and Manchester R R · 33 Slavery abolished in British Colonies · Thackeray, d. '63 · War, China. · War, Persia · 60 Elgin Treaty
Germany at peace and prosperity · Efforts for unity · Schelling, d '64 · Humboldt, d '59 · Berlin Exposition · 48 Schleswig Holstein in wars to '64 · Sebastopol.
Hegel, d '31 · 40 Frederick Wm. IV., Prussia · 48 German Revolution. New Constitution granted Prussia
France under Bourbon restoration · 30 Revolution of July · Louis Philippe, King France · LAMARTINE. · 48 FRENCH REPUBLIC re-established · Louis Napoleon, Pres · 52 Napoleon, Emperor · French alliance with Sardinia
Abd-el-Kader leads Algerian war · 46 Pope Pius IX. · Italian Regeneration struggle begins · War for Italian Independence
Turkish-Egyptian war
25 Nicholas, Russia · War with Turkey · 40 Pedro II., Brazil · Mazzini. · CAVOUR. · GARIBALDI.
33 Isabella II., Spain · 41 Spanish insurrections until Revolution of 1868 · 55 Alexander II., Russia
Wheatstone, telegraphy · Photography · Kossuth leads Hungarian Revolution
36 Texas independent · Santa Anna, President Mexico · Gold found in Australia

1825 · 30 · 35 · 40 · 45 · 50 · 55 · 1860

UNITED STATES.

J. Q. Adams, J C Calhoun, v p · Andrew Jackson, J C Calhoun, v p, M Van Buren, v p · Martin Van Buren, R M Johnson, v p · W. H. Harrison, d '41, John Tyler, v p & pres · J. K. Polk, G M Dallas, v p · Zachary Taylor, d '50, Millard Fillmore, v p · Franklin Pierce, Wm R King, v p · James Buchanan, J C Breckinridge, v p
Sec. State, Henry Clay · Martin Van Buren · Edmund Livingstone · Louis McLane · John Forsythe · Daniel Webster · Legare, Upshur · Nelson, Calhoun · James Buchanan · J. M. Clayton · Daniel Webster · Edward Everett · Wm. L Marcy. · Lewis Cass · J S Black
Speaker, J. W Taylor · Andrew Stevenson. · John Bell · J K Polk · R. M. T. Hunter · John White · J. W Jones · J W Davis · R. C. Winthrop · Howell Cobb · Lynn Boyd · N P Banks · J L Orr · Wm. Pennington
Chief Justice, John Marshall. · Roger B Taney.

Democratic Party. · WHIG. · DEMOCRATIC. · WHIG. · DEMOCRATIC.
28 Tariff to protect Woolen Mfg · 32 Veto U S Bank Charter · 33 Clay's Compromise Tariff · Log Cabin Campaign. · Tyler vetoes U S Bank bill · 45 Texas admitted, Slave · Texas the issue · "Wilmot Proviso." · 50 Webster's great speech for the Union · 50 Fugitive Slave Law. · 56. Republicans elect Banks on 133d ballot. · 60 Lincoln elected · 61 S. Carolina secedes.
Intense Opposition in Slave States · Calhoun resigns · 32 South Carolina Ordinance to Nullify Tariff · Financial Crisis · Specie Payments Suspended · Horace Greeley, d '72 · Charles Sumner, d '74. · 52 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" · Stephen A. Douglas, d '61
Subdued by Jackson · 42. Webster-Ashburton Treaty settles N W boundary · John C. Fremont. · John Brown — 60 Nunc
First R. R. begun. · First American Locomotive · New York Fire · The great Northwestern development leads Slave States to plan conquest of Texas. · 46 War with Mexico — 48, by which U S. acquires Texas and California · Japan Expedition. · New York Exposition · 54 Kansas-Nebraska Act repealing Missouri Compromise. War in that territory to decide Slavery Question · Mormon War
Morgan excitement · 30 Forty-one miles of railroads · McCormick Reaper. · Morse Telegraph patented · Seminole and Creek wars · 48 Gold in California gives it a Northern population · 50 California admitted Free · Threats of Southern Secession · War with China · First Atlantic Cable · 58. Minnesota admitted Free · 59 Oregon adm., Free
36 Arkansas admitted, Slave · 37 Michigan admitted, Free · 45 Florida admitted, Slave · 46 Iowa admitted, Free · 48 Wisconsin admitted, Free
Pop 12,866,020 · Pop. 17,069 453 · Pop 23,191,876 · Pop. 31,747,514.

INDIANA.

Governor, James B Ray · Noah Noble · David Wallace · Samuel Bigger · James Whitcomb · Dunning. · Joseph A Wright. · A P Willard.
Senators, James Noble. · R Hanna · John Tipton · A S White. · Jesse D Bright. · William Hendricks · O H Smith · E. A Hannegan. · J. Whitcomb · Cathcart · John Pettit · G. N Fitch

Great revival of Immigration · 34 State Bank established. · Michigan Boundary dispute · Troops sent to Mexican War · 50 Constitutional Convention. · 51. General Banking Law · 57 State Bank Charter expires.
National Road agitation · 1200 Miles of Canals and Roads projected · 40. Debt, $18,000,000. Interest payment suspended. · Compromise with Creditors of State. · 52. Township school system adopted
33 Wabash and Erie Canal begun · Public Works suspended · Robert Dale Owen, d '77
Ratliff Boone, d '44 · Black Hawk War · Pottawatomies removed · Plank Road Era · 52 Legal Code. · "Wild Cat" currency
First State House · Ten Congressmen · Canal Celebration. · Whitewater Canal · 212 miles of R. R
Pop. 343,031. · Pop. 685,866 · Pop. 988 416 · Pop. 1,350 42–
47. State Hospital for Insane · 44 Deaf and Dumb Asylum · 53 Blind Asylum.

HENRY COUNTY.

John Test. · O. H. Smith · John Test. · Jonathan McCarty · James Rariden · Andrew Kennedy. · Caleb B Smith · G W Julian · S W Parker · D. P. Holloway · David Kilgore · Jul–
Judge, Bethuel Morris · Chas. H Test. · Samuel Bigger · James Perry. · John T. Elliott. · O P Morton · J Anthony. · John T. Elliott.
Clerk, Reese Jalson · M. Elliott · John Elliott · Eli Murphey · Samuel Hoover · Simon T. Powell · J C. Hudelson · Benj. Shirk
Sheriff, E. Elliott · Jacob Thornburgh · Jesse Forkner · Moses Robinson. · Jabez McKee · Thos. Ginn · T McKee · Joshua Chappell · Jesse H Healey · W W Shelley · P Shroyer · Vincent Shelley
Treasurer, Isaac Bedsaul · Mil. Kesler · John T Elliott · S Hazard · Joshua Holland · M L Bundy · J C Hudelson · L D Meek · H C Grubbs · Caleb Johnson
Recorder, Thos. Ginn · Joel Reed · J A McMeans · Butler Hubbard
Auditor, James Hall · Thos Rogers · Jas S Ferris

Board of Justices · Knightstown "Federal Union" · New Castle Co Seminary · 39 Poor Farm purchased · Office of Auditor created · 52 Associate Judges abolished
27 Commissioners restored · New Castle Banner · 41 New Castle Courier established · Anti-Slavery meetings
National Road through County · Brick C H completed · 48 BLUE RIVER Twp formed · Common Pleas Court established.
Knightstown platted · 33 Cholera epidemic · 42 SPICELAND twp formed · 50 Knightstown & Shelbyville R R completed
25 STONY CREEK Twp formed · Henry Medical Society · 39 New Castle incorporated · Great Flood · New Castle & Richmond R R completed.
29 FALL CREEK Twp formed · Knightstown Academy. · Turnpike Co's organized · State School Tax
30 FRANKLIN Twp formed · "The Indiana Sun" · WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT · Indiana Central R R
31 GREENSBORO Twp formed · 34 HARRISON Twp formed · JEFFERSON Twp formed · 53. M. L. Bundy, Judge C P
Origin of Spiceland Academy · Anti-Slavery agitation in Friends Society
Pop 2,500 · Pop 6,497 · Pop 15,128 · Pop 17,605 · Pop 20,119

ERA OF NATIONAL FEDERATION.

WORLD.

William I., Prussia · 66 North German Confederation. · State Supremacy in Education · BISMARCK Chancellor, '62 to '90 · 71 German Empire · William, Emperor. · Socialist Uprising · 78 Berlin Conference · 79 Protective Tariff. · Repression of Socialists. · Repression fails · 88 Frederick II. · 88 William II. · 90. Caprivi, Chancellor, Socialist Congress. · The Influenza · 92 Cholera
War with Austria · 66 Sadowa · 70 War with France · Subjection of France · Sedan, Napoleon surrenders · Conflict with Pope.
Louis Napoleon, France · 67 International Exhibition. · 70. French Republic declared · Commune · 71. Thiers, Pres · 73 McMahon, Pres · 75 French Republic established · Parliamentary Gov't. · 79 Grevy, Pres · 82 Compulsory Education · Jules Ferry. · 84 French war in Tonquin · 87. Carnot, Pres. · Boulanger. · Panama Canal Scandal, Trials
War in Mexico · VICTOR HUGO. · GAMBETTA · DYNAMITE PANICS. · Baring Failure, Financial Stringency
60 Anglo-French commercial treaty · 67 Reform Bill masses enfranchised · CARLYLE. · 68 Gladstone adm. · 74 DISRAELI administration. · Zulu War · 80 Gladstone administration · 85 Death of Gen Gordon. Threatened war with Russia. · 85 Salisbury administration. · 86 Gladstone administration · He announces a liberal policy for Ireland · Salisbury restored · PARNELL, Irish leader · 92 GLADSTONE adm · HOME RULE.
61 Prince Albert dies · Fenianism · 66 Atlantic Telegraph
DICKENS, d. '70. · War, Abyssinia · AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN union, with general representation · Nihilist uprising · Czar dynamited · Russian edict against Jews. · The TOLSTOI protest. · Famine in Russia.
Gortschakoff. · 61 Russia emancipates 20,000,000 serfs. · PAN-SLAVISM · 71. Treaty of Paris annulled on demand of Russia. · 76 Servian War · Bulgarian atrocities. · 77. Russo-Turkish War · Plevna · 81 Alexander III., Russia · Nihilists ask suffrage and a legislature · War on Afghans
Polish troubles continue. · 69 Suez Canal opened · 70 Rome occupied by Italy · End of Papal temporal power. · 78. Humbert, Italy. · 87 Crispi, It. premier · 91 Rudini, Italy.
Italian Union · 61. VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy · 69 Infallibility of Pope declared. · 67 Maximilian executed · Juarez, Pres. Mexico. · 67 Dominion of Canada established. · 85. Italian war in Abyssinia · 87 Terrible flood China · Chinese outrages

1861 · 65 · 70 · 75 · 80 · 85 · 90

UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, v p · Johnson, Andrew Johnson, v p · Ulysses S. Grant, Schuyler Colfax, v p, Henry Wilson, v p · R. B. Hayes, W A Wheeler, v p · J. A. Garfield, Arthur, C A Arthur, v p & pres · Grover Cleveland, T A Hendricks, v p · Benjamin Harrison, L. P. Morton, v p · Grover Cleveland, A. E. Stevenson, v p
William H Seward · E B Washburn · Hamilton Fish. · Wm M. Evarts · Blaine · F.T. Frelinghuysen · Thos F. Bayard · Jas G. Blaine · J. W Foster · Walter Q Gresham
G. A. Grow · Schuyler Colfax · James G Blaine · M G Kerr · Samuel J Randall · J. W. Keifer · John G Carlisle. · Thos B. Reed. · C F. Crisp
Salmon P Chase · Morrison R Waite. · Melville W Fuller.

LINCOLN, · 65 Lincoln assassinated. · GRANT Commander-in-chief · 72 ARBITRATION of San Juan boundary and Alabama Claims · 76 Centennial Exposition · Sioux War. · 81. Garfield assassinated. · 83. Death of Grant. · 89 Samoan difficulty. · Chinese exclusion. · 93. Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
61 Ft Sumpter · Bull Run · 62 Monitor and Merrimac · Pittsburg Landing · Antietam · RECONSTRUCTION. · 73 Great Panic. · JOHN SHERMAN. · JAMES G. BLAINE, d '93 · 91. New Orleans Riot. · McKINLEY Tariff.
63 Gettysburg · Vicksburg · Chickamauga. · 65. SHERMAN marches to Sea · 69 Suffrage extended to Negroes · Modoc War · SAMUEL J. TILDEN, d. '86. · 87 Inter-State Commerce Law · 91. Chilian affair. · 92. Aid to Russian Peasants.
SHERIDAN. · 78 Silver remonetized · Sitting Bull killed. · 93. Harrison recommends annexation of Hawaii.
Morrill tariff · 64 Mobile · FARRAGUT. · New York Panic. · SAMUEL J. RANDALL, d. '90. · 79 Specie payments resumed · 86 Haymarket Riot.
63 Emancipation Proclamation. · 64 Atlanta campaign · Pacific R R completed. · Virginius affair · Investigations and reforms · 84. World's Fair at New Orleans. · Indian Messiah Craze · Johnstown flood
61. Kansas admitted, Free · 67. Alaska purchased. · 71. Chicago Fire. · 72. Boston Fire · 77. Great Railroad Strike. · Two Cent Postage · Bartholdi Statue
XIV Amendment adopted · 67 Nebraska admitted. · 76. Colorado admitted. · 83. Brooklyn Bridge · Washington Mon. completed · 89. North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington admitted · 90 Idaho admitted. · Wyoming admitted with *Female Franchise.*
63 West Virginia adm'd · 64 Nevada admitted · 65 LEE surrenders · Rise of Farmers' Organisations
61. Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis, President. · 65. Davis imprisoned · 77 Electoral Commission
Pop. 38,558,371. · Pop. 50,155,783 · Pop 62,622,250

INDIANA.

Oliver P Morton. · Conrad Baker · Conrad Baker · Thomas A. Hendricks · Jas D. Williams · Albert G Porter · Isaac P Gray · Alvin P Hovey · Chase. · Claude Matthews.
David Turpie · Thomas A Hendricks · Daniel D Pratt · Joseph E. McDonald · Benjamin Harrison · Daniel W Voorhees · Henry S Lane. · Oliver P Morton

MORTON calls for troops · State furnished over 200,000 soldiers, besides 50,000 militia · 73. Superior Court established. · Elections Biennial. · 73 Temperance Convention · New State House occupied. · 91. Appellate Court. · Political deadlock. · 84 Morton Monument.
National Banks established. · Legislative Deadlock · Democratic opposition to XVth Amendment · 6 Grand Jurors · New Jury Law. · 81 Revision of Statutes. · 83 Reaction against reforms · Old Road Law restored. · Borrowing of money for State Expenses. · Australian ballot · School Book Law
Purdue University founded · "Greenback Party. · Nov. State Elections · Seven Constitutional Amendments · Adoption nullified by Supreme Court · Again adopted · Erection of Soldier's Monument. · "Whitecaps"
62. Bright expelled from U. S Senate. · 71 Divorce reform · 77 Appropriation of $2,000,000 for new State House · Special tax levied · Metropolitan Police. · Three new Insane Hospitals. · 91. State Tax increased · New Tax Law.
67 State Normal School established · Canal Debt amendment · Now the 4th Coal State · State Debt $8,500,000
64. Morgan's Raid · Coal and building stone development. · State Debt $3,937,821. · State debt $5,000,000. · 81. Prohibitory amendment passed Legislature. Nullified by 2nd Legislature · Influenza.
State Debt about $10,000,000 · Pop. 1 680 637. · Pop. 1,978,301 · Pop. 2,192 404.

HENRY COUNTY.

George W. Julian · John P. C. Shanks · M S Robinson. · W. R Myers · Thomas M Browne · 91. Henry U Johnson.
S Colgrove. · Jos. S Buckles. · Joshua H. Mellett. · Robt L. Polk · Mark E Forkner. · W R Martin · Eugene H. Bundy
Benj. Shirk. · H H Hiatt. · J. W. Emery · Robt. B. Carr · John S. Hedges. · Milton Brown. · Adolph Rogers · Benj S Parker · Chas. S Hernley.
J. W Vance · R. B Carr · W. S. Redford · H L. Mullen · H R Minor. · Joel Hazelton. · Geo. H. Cain · Wm H Macy · William Rinewalt · Geo W Tompkins
Emsley Julian · M James · R M Grubbs · Geo Hazzard · R Scott. · T.S Lines. · W S Bedford · T J Burgen · F M Millikan · L. W Modlin · J P Dykes · P J. Vestal · O L. Fredenburger. · Wm H Harden · A W Saint · C M Moore.
Butler Hubbard · Reed Hubbard · Levi Bond. · Milton Brown · T B Reeder. · J. T J Hazelrigg. · J C Boone · R. J Edelman · W B Bock
Thos. Rogers · Seth B Bennett · W W. Cotterall · Joshua L Morris · Richmond Wisehart

61 First Co organized for Union Army · 68 Brick S H New Castle. · 73 Enos Adamson Co Supt · 75. George Hufford, Co Supt · 77 Timothy Wilson Co. Supt · 83 W H Wilson Co. Supt. · 89 F A Cotton, Co Supt. · 92 Spiceland Fire.
Henry Co sends out over 3 600 soldiers · 68. Bank Robbery, New Castle. · "Crusade" temperance movement. · 84. Tornadoes near Middletown · Natural Gas in N C · New Castle Water Works · 90 Terrible Hail Storms
64 Court House burned · 69 Present Court House completed. · First graduates N. C High School. · Knightstown S H · Second N C School House · Free Pike agitation. · Bonded Debt paid. · Toll Roads purchased.
64 Knightstown Nat'l Bank · 64 First National Bank, New Castle. · New Castle & Muncie R R · 73 Citizens Bank, N. C. · Great Wind Storms · 84 Blue River Ditch begun · Glass Works at Spiceland
67 Soldiers and Seamen's Home near Knightstown · 71. First Pioneer Reunion. · 79 Co. Orphans' Home · 87 First Natural Gas Co at New Castle · Abundant Gas discovered at Middletown, Knightstown, Cadiz, etc
66 Present Jail built · 72 R. L Polk Judge C P · 73 Common Pleas Court abolished. · I, B & W R R · 86 Knightstown Home burns. · Historical Society · 91 Ireland's organization Knightstown · C W & M extension
60 Wm Grose Judge C P · 61 E H Martindale Judge C P · 62 David S Gooding, Judge C P · Gravel Roads begun · 65 Wm R West, Judge C P · 70 Middletown Fair. · 78 New Castle "Democrat" · 88 Knightstown Home dedicated to Soldiers' Orphans
Cambridge City & N C P R completed · 67 Knightstown "Banner" · Pork House established, N. C. · New Castle & Rushville R R · Co. Med. Soc. organized · 86 Short Horn Breeders Ass'n · 87 Poultry Association formed

APPENDIX TO CHART.

Additional Register of County Officers.

COMMISSIONERS, 1822 TO 1824.

Allen Shepherd	1822–23	Elisha Shortridge	1822–24
Samuel Goble	'22–4	Wm. Shannon	'23–4

BOARD OF JUSTICES, 1824 TO 1827.

James Johnston	1824–5	Lewis Tacket	1825–7
Wm. Shannon	'24–7	Abraham Elliott	'25–7
James Gilmore	'24–6	Moses Robertson	25–7
Samuel Batson	24–7	Abraham Louthain	'26–7
Samuel Louthain	'24–7	John Freeland	'26–7
Robert Thompson	'24–7	Jesse Daily	'26–7
Thos. Wadkins	'24–7	Joseph Craft	'27
Abraham Heaton	'24–7	Levi Cropper	'27
Sampson Smith	'25–6	Thomas Edison	27
John Harris	25–7		

COMMISSIONERS, 1827 TO 1893.

James Fort	1827–8	Jesse Paul	1851–4
Elisha Shortridge	'27–9	John Cooper	'53–6
Abraham Heaton	'27–8	Samuel B. Binford	'54–60
John Whitacre	'28–31	Thos. R. Stanford	'54–60
John S. Cooper	'28–29	William L. Boyd	'56–62
Solomon Brown	'29–34	Morris F. Edwards	'60–6
Robert Murphey	'29–36	John Minesinger	61–7
Joseph Robbins	'31–4	Elias Phelps	'62–8
J. R. Lennard	'31–4	Andrew Harrold	'67–70
Tabor W. McKee	'34–6	Andrew Pierce	67–70
John Whitacre	'35–6	Williams Nicholson	'68–71
Jesse Forkner	'36–7	Thomas N. White	'70–76
J. W. Baldwin	'36–8	Jabish Luellen	'70–76
D. C. Shawhan	37–40	Robert H. Cooper	'71–4
Geo. Corwine	'38–41	Elias Phelps	'74–7
Jesse H. Healy	'40–43	Newton B. Davis	76
James Ball	'38–9	Ithamer W. Stewart	'77–83
Mathew McKimmy	'39–42	Wm. D. Cooper	'77–79
Nathan Hunt	'41–4	Cyrus Van Matre	'77–82
Nelson Sharp	'42–8	Peter Shaffer	'81–83
Aquilla Barrett	'43–5	Joshua Holland	'83–86
Jacob Elliott	'44–7	Cheniah Covalt	83–86
Wm. S. Yost	–5	Andrew J. Fletcher	'87–90
P. L. W. McKee	'45–6	Thos. C. Phelps	86–89
Elisha Cift	'46–55	Thos. N. Wilhoit	'84–90
Jason Williams	47–50	Eli Brookshire	'89
James T. Snodgrass	'49–51	Nathan Nicholson	'90
David Palmer	'50–3	John W. Whitworth	'91

COLLECTORS, 1822 TO 1840.

Jesse H. Healy	1822–3	Moses Robinson	1830–3
Joseph Craft	'24	Wesley Goodwin	34–5
John Anderson	'25	Moses Robinson	'36–8
Joseph Craft	'26	A. G. Small	'39
Jesse Forkner	'27	Joshua Holland	'40–2
John Harris	'28–9		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Thomas R. Stanford,
Stephen G. Mendenhall,
Geo. Ballengall,
Isaac Kinley,
John F. Polk,
James M. Clements,
Noah Hays,
Wm. R. Harrold,
Joseph Unthank,
Daniel K. Cook,
Samuel S. Cowgill,
John H. Hewett,
Robt. I. Morrison,
Daniel K. Cook,
Omar E. Minesinger

CORONERS.

Ezekiel Leavell	1822	Thos. C. Hiatt	1876
William McDowell served many years, at intervals.		Henry H. Hoover	'78
		Henry C. Lear	'80
Nathan Swaford	1839–41	Lewis Foutz	'82
Joshua Needham	46–48		

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, 1822 TO 1852.

Thos. R. Stanford	1822–5	Gabriel Cozand	1843–6
Elisha Long	'22–6	Abraham Elliott	47–9
John Anderson	'26–9	James W. Crawley	43–50
Byron Cadwalader	25–31	Wm. B. Williams	'49–52
Jacob Thorp	'33–4	Joseph Earle	[illegible]
Jacob Thornburgh	3[illegible]		

STATE SENATORS.

James Gregory	1823–5	Isaac Kinley	1857–[illegible]
Amaziah Morgan	'26–30	Joshua H. Mellett	'62–3
Elisha Long	31–4	Milton Peden	'64–5
Thomas Bell	'35	Thomas Reagan	'66–7
Thomas R. Stanford	36–8	Luther W. Hess	'68–71
John T. Elliott	'39–41	William R. Hough	'72–5
Thos. R. Stanford	42–4	Benjamin Slack	'75–[illegible]
Eli Murphey	45–7	Eugene H. Bundy	'80–4
George Evans	48–50	John W. Macy	'84–8
Ezekiel T. Hickman	'51–3	Wm. Grose	'88–92
William W. Williams	'54–6	Leonidas P. Newby	'92

REPRESENTATIVES.

Thos. Hendricks	1823–4	Isaac H. Morris	1851–2
Thomas R. Stanford	'25–6	Joseph Yount	'51–2
Elisha Long	27–30	Samuel W. Stewart	'53–4
Wm. Conner	'29	Luther C. Mellett	55–6
Thomas Bell	30	Milton Peden	55–6
Thomas R. Stanford	'31–4	Nathan H. Ballenger	57–8
David Macy	'36–7	Wm. Grose	'57–8
Miles Murphey	'37	Joshua H. Mellett	'59–60
Robert M. Cooper	'38–9	Martin L. Bundy	'61–2
Jesse H. Healy	'38	Charles D. Morgan	'63–4
Ralph Berkshire	'39	David W. Chambers	'65–8
D. C. Shawhan	40	John R. Millikan	'69–70
Thomas R. Stanford	40	Dr. Chittenden	'69–70
Joel Reed	'41	Thos. S. Lines	'71
R. M. Cooper	41	John K. Millikan	'72–3
Simon Summers	'42	John O. Hardesty	'72–3
Isaac Parker	'42	Mark E. Forkner	'74–5
Joel Reed	'43	A. R. A. Thompson	'74–5
Robert J. Hudelson	'43	Benjamin F. Hand, joint	'77
Isaac Parker	'44	Chas. S. Hubbard	'77–9
John W. Grubbs	44	Exam Saint, joint	'79–81
John Powell	46	Wm. M. Bartlett	'81
Simon Summers	'46	John A. Deem	'83–5
Samuel Coffin	'47	Henry Marsh, joint	'83
Jesse Baldwin	'47	Joseph Franklin, joint	'85–7
Martin L. Bundy	48	Jefferson Claypool, joint	'89–91
William A. Riffner	'43	Wm. A. Brown	'87–9
Butler Hubbard	'50	John M. Morris	'91
Russell Jordan	'50	Thos. N. White	93

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Lot Bloomfield	1822	John B. Stitt	1846
James Gilmore	'23	Joshua H. Mellett	'48
Abraham Elliott	'24	Silas Colgrove	'52
Harvey Gregg	'25	Elijah B. Martindale	55
Calvin Fletcher	'26	Thos. M. Browne	'55
James Whitcomb	'27	Jas. N. Templar	'62
Chas. H. Test	'28	Lemuel W. Gooding	'67
Samuel C. Sample	28	David W. Chambers	69
Wm. W. Wick	'29	Chas. M. Butler	'73
James Perry	'30	Wm. F. Walker	'75
Wm. J. Brown	32	Joseph M. Brown	'77
Samuel W. Parker	'37	Chas. M. Butler	79
David Macy	'39	Leonidas P. Newby	81
Martin M. Ray	41	George W. Duncan	'85–87
Jehu T. Elliott	'43	Wm. O. Barnard	'87–9[illegible]
Samuel E. Perkins	'44	Frank E. Beach	93
Jacob B. Julian	'44		

DISTRICT PROSECUTORS (COMMON PLEAS)

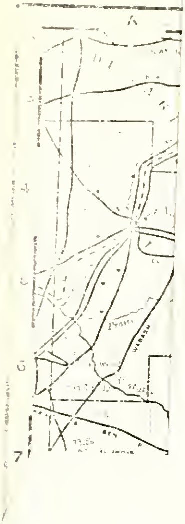
Elijah B. Martindale	1853	James E. Martindale	[illegible]
James Brown	'55	C. W. Thompson	[illegible]
Thomas B. Redding	57	Reuben A. Riley	[illegible]
Miles L. Reed	57	William F. Walker	[illegible]
William R. Hough	61	Jos. W. Work	[illegible]
Daniel W. Comstock	63	John F. Sanders	72

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Adolph Rogers	1891	Daniel W. Saint	[illegible]

SCHOOL EXAMINERS, ANTE 1873

James S. Ferris,
Simon T. Powell,
Russell B. Abbey,
Thomas B. Redding,
Isaac Kinley,
Thomas Rogers,
Wm. M. Watkins,
Henry M. Stonaker,
Daniel Newby,
Clarkson Davis,
Enos Adamson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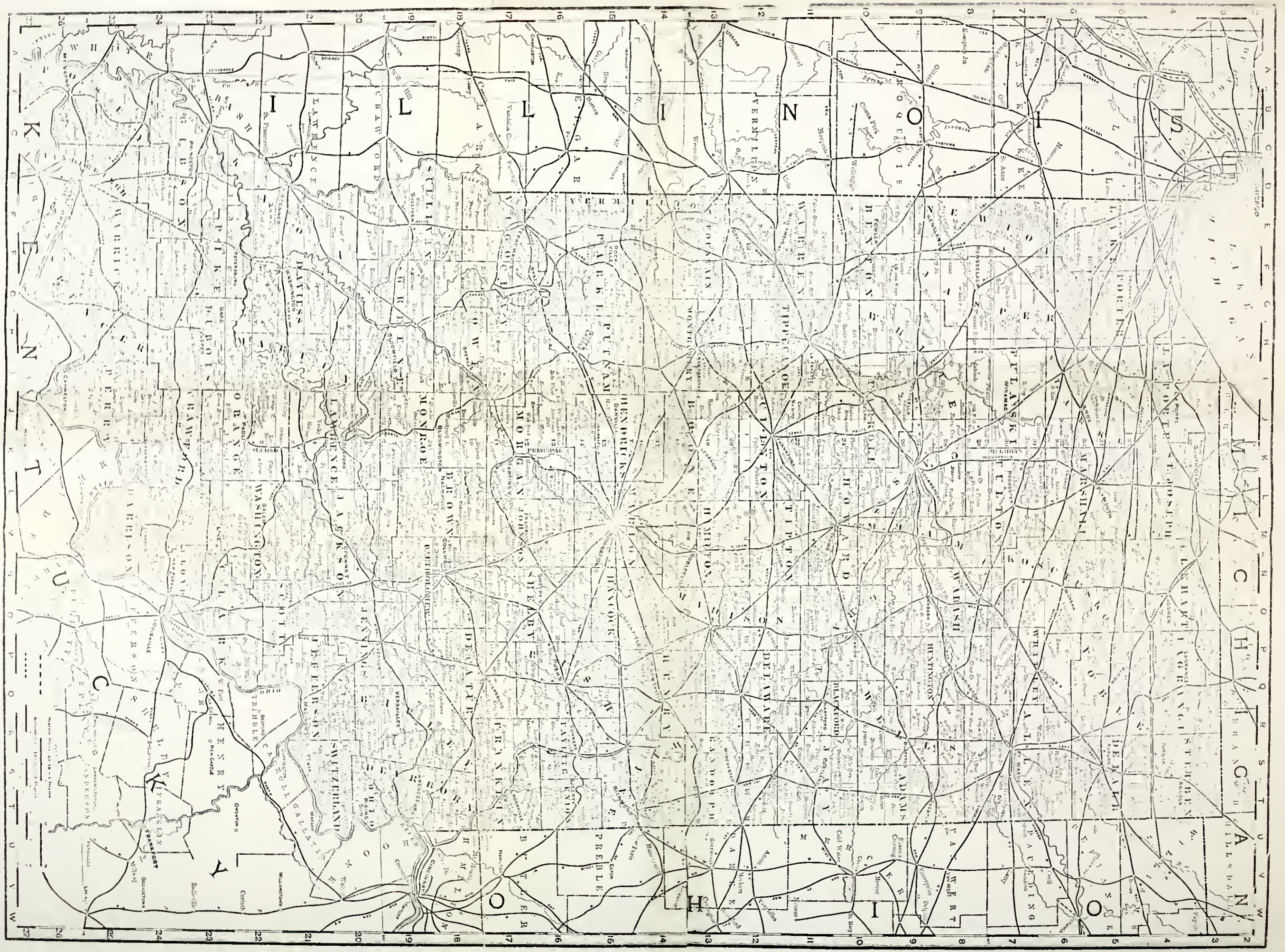
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
OHIO
KENTUCKY
LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
IROQUOIS
KANKAKEE
VERMILLION
EDGAR
CLARK
CRAWFORD
LAWRENCE
WHITE
LAKE
PORTER
LAPORTE
ST. JOSEPH
ELKHART
LAGRANGE
STEUBEN
NOBLE
DEKALB
ALLEN
WHITLEY
KOSCIUSKO
MARSHALL
STARKE
PULASKI
FULTON
JASPER
NEWTON
BENTON
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
CARROLL
CASS
MIAMI
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WELLS
ADAMS
GRANT
HOWARD
TIPTON
CLINTON
FOUNTAIN
MONTGOMERY
BOONE
HAMILTON
MADISON
DELAWARE
BLACKFORD
JAY
RANDOLPH
HENRY
HANCOCK
MARION
HENDRICKS
PUTNAM
PARKE
VIGO
CLAY
OWEN
MORGAN
JOHNSON
SHELBY
RUSH
FAYETTE
UNION
WAYNE
FRANKLIN
DECATUR
BARTHOLOMEW
BROWN
MONROE
GREENE
SULLIVAN
KNOX
DAVIESS
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
JENNINGS
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
OHIO
SWITZERLAND
JEFFERSON
SCOTT
CLARK
FLOYD
HARRISON
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
CRAWFORD
PERRY
SPENCER
WARRICK
PIKE
DUBOIS
GIBSON
POSEY
WILLIAMS
DEFIANCE
PAULDING
VAN WERT
MERCER
DARKE
PREBLE
BUTLER
HAMILTON
GALLATIN
CARROLL
TRIMBLE
HENRY
SHELBY
FRANKLIN
INDIANAPOLIS
CINCINNATI
LOUISVILLE
FRANKFORT
RICHMOND
FT. WAYNE
LOGANSPORT
LAFAYETTE
MT. VERNON
PRINCETON
WASHINGTON
BLOOMINGTON
COLUMBUS
MADISON
AURORA
GREENFIELD
COVINGTON

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